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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 15-4 (59-61). Tomorrow: Fair. Temp. 16-8 (61-46). Yesterday's temp. 17-6 (63-61). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 16-8 (61-46). Tomorrow: Variable. Yesterday's temp. 16-8 (61-46). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Fair. Temp. 26-6 (79-43). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 21-16 (70-61). Yesterday's temp. 19-10 (66-50).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL
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Austria	16 S.	Lebanon	5 P.
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	16 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Fl.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
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Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	50 c.
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Ford to See Sadat Next Month, Plans Talks With Israelis

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—President Ford will meet Egyptian President Anwar Sadat next month, a White House spokesman announced today. Informed sources said that the President was planning a separate meeting with Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin.

The White House spokesman said that no details have been worked out concerning the meeting with Mr. Rabin.

The President will confer with Mr. Sadat June 1-2 in Salzburg on "matters of mutual interest and ways to further strengthen relations between Egypt and the United States," the spokesman said.

While visiting Europe, the spokesman said, Mr. Ford will expand a scheduled NATO meeting in Brussels May 29-30 to include visits to Spain and Italy. The President will visit Madrid May 31 and June 1, immediately following the Brussels talks.

While in Salzburg, Mr. Ford also will confer with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The President will go to Rome June 3 at the invitation of Italian President Giovanni Leone for discussions with Italian leaders.

Papal Audience

A visit to Vatican City for an audience with Pope Paul VI will be included in the Italian visit. "The President looks forward to this meeting for a discussion of humanitarian issues of mutual interest," the spokesman said.

The meetings with Mr. Sadat and Mr. Rabin are seen as part of a U.S. attempt to recapture the diplomatic initiative toward a Middle East settlement that was lost in March with the collapse of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's step-by-step approach.

Sources in Washington and Cairo said that Mr. Sadat was referring to Mr. Ford when he said in a speech that he would meet with "a major foreign personality" in Europe next month.

In Jerusalem, the Israeli radio said that Mr. Rabin received an official invitation from the United States to meet with Mr. Ford. "The meeting will take place toward the middle of June, though an exact date will be determined by the two sides," the radio report said.

Since the breakdown of Mr. Kissinger's latest peace mission, the secretary of state and Mr. Ford have been reviewing U.S. policy regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict, while at the same time seek-
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)


Mario Soares

Socialists Take To the Streets In Portugal

LISBON, May 2 (UPI).—Thousands of Socialist party supporters poured into the streets of Lisbon today and shouted "Down with the dictatorship" in a major government crisis that some politicians said could destroy the coalition Cabinet formed by the military regime.

The marchers also chanted, "The people chose, the Socialists won," and "We want a meeting with the Revolutionary Council."

The armed forces stationed armored cars and troops in the center of the city to maintain order but no serious incidents were reported initially.

The Socialist march was precipitated by a May Day clash between the Communists and Socialists.

Crowds Gather

The Socialist crowds began gathering in the afternoon rush hour today and quickly created major traffic jams.

In an effort to defuse the situation, Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves and President Francisco da Costa Gomes held urgent meetings with Socialist party leader Mario Soares, who is also a minister without portfolio. The Cabinet also was called into session.

After a three-hour meeting with the Portuguese leaders, Mr. Soares ordered the crowd that had gathered in front of the seat of the government to disperse.

Government sources said there were fears that the Socialists and the centrist Popular Democratic party would withdraw from the government, leaving the ruling military regime with the Communists as their only support.

As the talks began, Socialists in many parts of the country gathered to protest Communist actions and what they called attempts to discredit the Socialist party and its leader.

The crisis over the May Day incident appeared to have been partly provoked by a Communist party claim that the Socialists boycotted the Lisbon rally and provoked incidents in a snub of
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Terrorism, Jobs Are Top Issues In German Vote

BONN, May 2 (AP).— Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's coalition government faces crucial tests Sunday in two state elections dominated by national issues of political terrorism and unemployment.

The voting will be for legislatures in the Saarland and in North Rhine-Westphalia, the nation's most populous and heavily industrialized state.

The outcomes could dramatically change membership in the Bundesrat, the upper house of parliament in Bonn, which consists of members of the state governments. The opposition conservatives have used their one-vote majority in the Bundesrat to counter the Schmidt coalition's dominance in the Bundestag, or lower house.

More than a quarter of the West German electorate is eligible to cast ballots in the two states — 11.9 million voters in North Rhine-Westphalia, where the coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats is dominant, and 800,000 voters in the Saarland controlled since 1947 by the conservative Christian Democrats.

The Christian Democrats are expected to win again in the Saarland, but the North Rhine-Wesphalia elections could go either way, according to the latest public opinion surveys.

Pound Hit By Selling, Drops to Low Mark

By Terry Robards

LONDON, May 2 (NYT).—The British pound came under heavy selling pressure on foreign-exchange markets throughout Europe today and closed at a record low against other currencies.

Sterling's weakness reflected growing concern over the state of the British economy. Inflation has been worsening here, unemployment has been rising and the trade position remains deeply in deficit.

The pound finished with a devaluation of 22.1 per cent against a bloc of 10 other leading currencies since the Smithsonian monetary realignment in Washington at the end of 1971. This eclipsed the previous record depreciation of 22.8 per cent set yesterday.

Informed sources suggested that the Bank of England had intervened during the day with stabilizing transactions. Dealers described the market as "nervous" and "unsettled" and said the trading volume was fairly heavy.

The pound has been falling since the latest inflation report, which indicated that the retail price index for the 12 months through March had risen a record 21.2 per cent. But the decline seemed to gather momentum today.

Inflation Worsening

The steadily eroding purchasing power of the British currency, relative to other currencies, has been an important factor in its weakness. British inflation has been worsening at the same time that price trends have been improving in other countries.

Adding to the pound's weakness have been unconfirmed reports that the government would not object to a relative decline in sterling's value as a way to bring about an increase in exports and help reduce the nation's trade deficit.

Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer, denied yesterday that a further depreciation of the pound was government policy. "I should like to emphasize now that I do not want to see a further depreciation of sterling," he told the House of Commons.

"Unless and until we bring down the rate of inflation in the U.K. to that of our main trading partners," he added, "there will obviously continue to be a risk of strongly adverse market pressure on the rate."

"It's been a bad day, a very nervous market, perhaps testing the chancellor's remarks in the Commons yesterday," a source at the Bank of England said.

Jobless Level Rises in U.S.; Wall St. Gains

WASHINGTON, May 2 (IHT).—The rate of unemployment rose again in the United States last month, carrying the level to 8.9 per cent of the work force from 8.7 per cent in March, the government announced today.

Meanwhile prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared today, the Dow Jones industrial average advancing 17.52 points. A report by the Treasury late yesterday indicating its financing needs will be less than had been anticipated was said to have stimulated the stock market rise. Story Page 11.


Associated Press.

AT THE CAMBODIAN BORDER—French Ambassador-at-Large Marc Bonnefous (wearing coat) in Thailand during negotiations. Ambassador Jean-Louis Toffin is behind him.

French Worried About 610 in Convoy

Concern on Cambodian Refugees

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, May 2 (IHT).—The French government expressed alarm today over the fate of approximately 610 Frenchmen and persons of other nationalities believed to be somewhere between Phnom Penh and the Thai border.

Two days after they supposedly left the French Embassy in the Cambodian capital in trucks bound for the Thai border at Aranyaprathet, there still was no word of them. "It is a totally abnormal situation," Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues said.

Officials said that they had no word on the fate of the refugees in a week. "We are not even sure they have left Phnom Penh," an official said.

The note of alarm crept into the French statements following a Khmer Rouge declaration yesterday that France had harbored "traitors and war criminals" in the embassy since the fall of the city April 17.

[According to AP, a UN spokesman told reporters that French and Cambodian officials had arranged to meet tomorrow morning on the Thai-Cambodian border to discuss what has happened to the foreigners.]

The charge was denied here by André Rossi, the government spokesman, who said that at first some Cambodians had been in the embassy but had left. He said that 480 Frenchmen, mostly of Cambodian extraction, and 120 to 130 foreigners were to have made the 250-mile trip from Phnom Penh to the Thai border.

French Ambassador-at-Large Marc Bonnefous has been dispatched to Aranyaprathet, Thailand, to await the convoy. There have been reports that the trucks ran out of gas about 30 miles from the border but the reports have not been confirmed.

[Mr. Bonnefous was waiting along with a growing crowd of friends and relatives of the refugees, doctors and diplomats, the Associated Press reported from Aranyaprathet. Three air-conditioned buses were standing by in 100-degree weather to make the three-hour trip to Bangkok.

["Mine is not a political mission: it is a humanitarian one," Mr. Bonnefous told newsmen. "If the trucks don't come, we must find another solution. Their situation could be desperate."]

The Elysée Palace confirmed that former Premier Sirik Matak, who along with Lon Nol was one of the leaders of the coup against Prince Norodom Sihanouk five years ago, had originally taken
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Poll Shows 54% Against

Resettlement of Vietnamese Encounters Opposition in U.S.

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (NYT).—The arrival in the last few days of the first thousands of South Vietnamese refugees to be resettled in this country has set off a groundswell of controversy.

Opposition to the resettlement appeared to be strong across the nation and may have been reflected by yesterday's vote in the House of Representatives against a bill that would have provided $327 million in aid for the refugees.

Some of those hostile to the newcomers seem to be weary of the whole long American involvement in things Vietnamese and eager to shut the door on the unhappy past. Others voice fears of epidemics of Asian diseases.

A few, however irrationally, see those fleeing Communism as a Communist threat. Some see the refugees as just the opposite—a possible nucleus of rightist strength. But the vast majority of those opposed to the resettlement express concern about the economic impact at a time when the country already has an unemployment rate of 8.7 per cent.

Whatever the reasons, the opposition to the program has been widespread.

In Seattle, for instance, the City Council turned down this week by a vote of 7 to 1 a resolution that would have welcomed the fleeing South Vietnamese to this country.

In Niceville, Fla., on the edge of Eglin Air Force Base, where several thousand immigrants are expected to be quarantined until they can be placed in homes and jobs, residents are circulating a petition asking that they be sent someplace else.

Similar feelings have been reported in communities around Camp Pendleton in Orange County, California, and Fort Chaffee, Ark., where other refugees are being sent.

Here in California, official resentment over the influx has perhaps been the strongest of all. Ever since the plan to evacuate South Vietnamese was announced, Gov. Edmund Brown jr. has protested loudly that he did not want them taking jobs from Americans in his state, which has nearly 1 million unemployed.

'Americans First'

Wednesday, the Brown administration proposed that Congress amend the Vietnamese refugee aid bill that it is considering to provide "jobs for Americans first."

That the opposition to the resettlement is not limited to areas where thousands of refugees are to be housed temporarily has just been made clear in a Gallup poll.

The nationwide poll asked 1,491
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Ignoring Air Force's YF-16

U.S. Navy Selects the YF-18 Fighter Plane

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP).—The Navy, challenging congressional directives, has picked the new YF-18 twin-engine jet to be its mainstay lightweight fighter of the future rather than the single-engine YF-16 jet already chosen by the Air Force.

In announcing the selection today of McDonnell Douglas Corp. and Northrop Corp. to develop the new jet—which ultimately will cost more than $6 billion for 900 planes—Navy Under Secretary David Potter acknowledged to newsmen that the Navy's choice has the "unfortunate property" of not complying with congressional committee demands made last fall that the Navy plane be "a derivative of the selected Air Force air-combat fighter design."

"It is perfectly clear this does not meet the language of the congressional report," Mr. Potter said. But he told newsmen that, in the Navy's judgment, the YF-16 jet picked by the Air Force simply "did not meet the basic requirements" for operating suitably from aircraft carriers during takeoff and landing.

The YF-16, formerly called the YF-17, was designed by Northrop in an unsuccessful attempt to win the Air Force contract.

The losing contractor is a team headed by Ling Temco Vought of Dallas, which has had considerable experience building Navy jets, and General Dynamics, also of Texas, which won the biggest part of the $4.6-billion Air Force F-16 project.

There is extraordinary interest within the defense industry, the military services and foreign countries in these two U.S. jet fighter programs—perhaps more interest than any other weapon contracts in history.

Originally, the Air Force contract was called "the contract of the century," because it was assumed that in addition to 650 YF-16s for the Air Force, Congress would force the Navy to buy 800 of the light and maneuverable jets, and there were 1,500 estimated sales overseas to NATO countries. In all, this meant a market for about 3,000 airplanes, worth about $15 billion over the next decade.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger last winter speeded up the selection of the Air Force YF-16 jet so that a four-nation NATO
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Reds Tightening Grip on Vietnam; Saigon Is Calm

From Wire Dispatches

BANGKOK, May 2.—South Vietnam's new Revolutionary Government today continued to tighten its hold on the country. Reports from non-Communist sources in Saigon indicated that the city remained calm and, according to a Japanese news dispatch, the overnight curfew has been reduced by two hours—to 10 hours from 12.

Radio broadcasts from Saigon and Hanoi continued to demand the return of all aircraft and ships used by refugees. North Vietnam's official party newspaper, Nhan Dan, rejected U.S. claims of ownership of "planes, warships and other property of South Vietnam" taken to Thailand by fleeing Vietnamese officers.

It said that the Thai government "must hand over" to the Revolutionary Government "these aircraft and warships, and, in the meantime, it has the duty to take care of them."

The Vietnamese people, Nhan Dan said, may forget the "past misdeeds" of the former Thai government. It noted that Thailand had allowed U.S. forces to use its territory but said the Vietnamese people "will not tolerate any further actions of this kind."

The Thai government at first said that the aircraft would be returned to Vietnam. But today, after pressure from Washington, Thai Defense Minister Pramarn Adireksarn said disposal of the aircraft was the responsibility of the United States.

Hanoi radio said later that the Thai statement was "unreasonable."

About 130 South Vietnamese Air Force planes and helicopters are in Thailand.

Reuters correspondent Bernard Edinger today reported a relaxed atmosphere in Saigon. A cable from the French-born correspondent—one of three Reuters reporters in Saigon—said he and his colleagues were "safe and working in a relaxed atmosphere," although normal Reuters communications were broken and they were unable to file news stories.

In Paris, French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues told newsmen today, "We have very good news from our Saigon embassy about the condition of the French residents."

He said France was now studying the establishment of normal relations with the new Saigon authorities.

A spokesman for the Revolutionary Government said the head of its Paris mission, Pham Van Ba, will meet French officials in the coming days to discuss relations between Paris and Saigon.

France set up normal diplomatic ties with the previous South Vietnamese regime at the time of the January, 1973, Paris peace accord, but allowed the Viet Cong to have a so-called general delegation in Paris.

Military Communiqués

Saigon radio broadcast a series of military communiqués ordering collection of all arms and explosives within seven days and confiscation of banks, farms and businesses.

The new rulers took over the nation's labor movement today and called the country's top union leader, Tran Quoc Buu, a traitor.

A broadcast over Radio Saigon said Communist workers seized the headquarters of the Confederation of Labor, the umbrella organization for South Vietnam's unions.

The radio said the military committee ruling the city had decided to "temporarily suspend publication of all kinds of books, newspapers, magazines and printed matter privately owned." It said distribution of previously
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

An Account Of Minh's Surrender

General Claims Gold Retained

BANGKOK, May 2 (AP).—Former South Vietnamese President Duong Van (Big) Minh told Viet Cong officials that former President Nguyen Van Thieu tried to get away with a large amount of gold "but we stopped him," the Viet Cong radio reported today.

The broadcast, monitored here, gave what it said was an account by "a group of newsmen" who accompanied Viet Cong forces on their arrival at the presidential palace when Saigon fell Wednesday.

When the Viet Cong marched in, the report said, they found that the presidential dinner menu was to be soup and fried crab with noodles. The report said the Viet Cong served Gen. Minh "wartime food"—rice and canned meat—instead.

Gen. Minh and longtime opposition leader Vu Van Mau were sitting in the palace reception room when the newsmen first saw them, conversing softly and waiting for representatives of the Revolutionary Government to arrive.

'Waiting for You'

"I have been waiting for you to turn over the power of the government," Gen. Minh was quoted as telling a Viet Cong officer.

"You do not have any more power to transfer to us," the officer replied, according to the radio account. "The only thing you can do is immediately surrender unconditionally."

Gen. Minh looked sadly at the floor, the account said.

Gen. Minh and his colleagues told the Viet Cong officer that they had prevented Mr. Thieu from taking the gold away with him when he went into exile in Taiwan Saturday. The Thieu government had denied previous reports that he had tried to ship out tons of gold on a Swiss airline.

'No One Dares'

Gen. Minh and the others praised the Viet Cong for skill and bravery, and a palace official took off his army uniform and said: "We are so afraid of your forces . . . no one dares to fight against you."

Information Minister Ly Qui Chung wished them blessings and declared "peace, unity and sovereignty in our country," the report said.

The Revolutionary Government representatives did not arrive until 2 p.m., the account said. But when Gen. Minh and his colleagues surrendered and promised to obey orders they were briefed on the new government's policies and told not to worry. There was no other word on their fate.

The account said the people of Saigon greeted the Viet Cong with rapture as they marched into the capital from five directions.

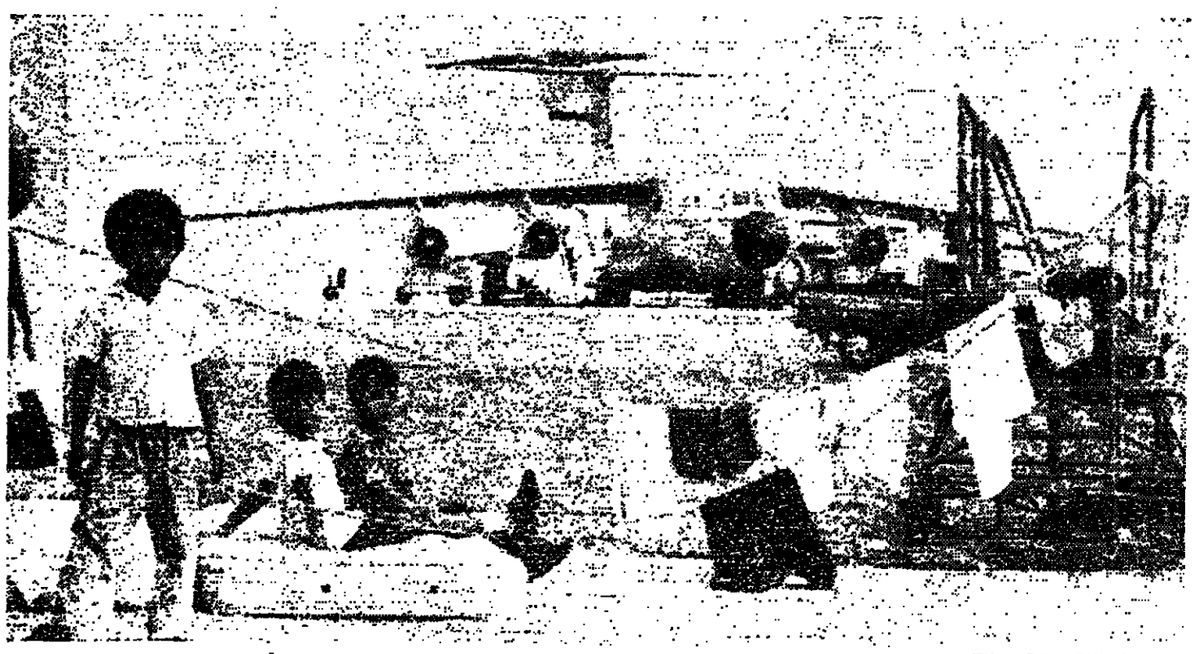
Children pinned bits of red cloth to their shirts, took guns from government soldiers and fired shots of welcome into the air, the report said. Food vendors gave the Viet Cong rice, meat and lemonade, and the residents of Saigon's Chinatown —the biggest capitalists in Vietnam—set off fireworks to celebrate.

Life returned to normal yesterday, the report claimed, with children and soldiers directing traffic, lines forming at gasoline pumps and shops open.

'Patriotic War Songs'

Saffron-robed monks carried Buddhist and Viet Cong flags through a market and people sang "patriotic war songs" to the tune of "fascist" marching music from captured sound trucks.

The report said many residents gathered around Viet Cong soldiers, asking about missing sons in the armed forces and about friends and relatives in North Vietnam. The soldiers were neatly dressed in new uniforms, it said, and "they had their hair cut neatly, too."


United Press International

WAITING TO BE AIRLIFTED—South Vietnamese boys at U.S. air base in Thailand wait their turn for ride to Guam.

At a Camp Near Danang

Reds 'Re-Educating' POW Officers

By Daniel De Luce

DANANG, May 2 (AP).—A spokesman for South Vietnam's new government says 103,000 enlisted men and noncommissioned officers who were taken prisoner in the Danang area in March have been released to return to their homes.

The spokesman for the Revolutionary Government said 6,000 officers, ranging in rank from lieutenants to the major general commanding the Army of the Republic of Vietnam's IV Corps, were also captured and all are still being held "for re-education."

The new government allowed an Associated Press newsman and a Columbia Broadcasting System television crew to visit one of the "re-education camps" for the officers at Dien Ban, 20 miles south of Danang.

The camp consisted of a group of ramshackle old army barracks surrounded by two strands of widely separated barbed wire for a considerable part of its length.

The camp's commander, in army greens without any insignia of rank, said nearly 900 former ARVN officers were in the camp and their re-education course would start the next day.

The inmates were wearing civilian clothes, shirts, slacks and sandals. Some lounged in their bunkrooms or outside. Others were cooking or washing up mess kits. A small cloth movie screen fluttered between two poles in front of the administration building. Some inmates wore wrist watches.

In the middle of a dusty, untilled field in front of the camp stood a shed where numerous wives with children waited for their husbands to walk out from the camp and visit them. A former officer in homemade trousers and a well-worn shirt sat in the shade of the shed waiting for his family to arrive. He had been allowed to come out of the camp ahead of time, past the one armed guard at the gate.

The camp commander indicated that the duration of the re-education program was still to be determined. Although most camp facilities were extremely simple, the public address system was powerful. Announcements from strategically placed loudspeakers could be heard everywhere in the camp.

Military Careers

The commander was asked if inmates completing the re-education course could resume their military careers with the new government's army.

"They must have the aspiration to serve before they could be accepted," he said.

But in a smattering of question-and-answer sessions with the POWs in the presence of camp officials, all seemed to share a desire to return home and take up civilian life.

The senior ARVN officer in the camp was Col. Nguyen Van Dong, 49, who commanded the 2d Armored Brigade at Pleiku, in the Central Highlands, before its fall in March. Col. Dong, who speaks some English, was wearing dark pajamas and sandals.

Brigade's Last Days

He told in distressed, halting sentences of the last days of his armored brigade:

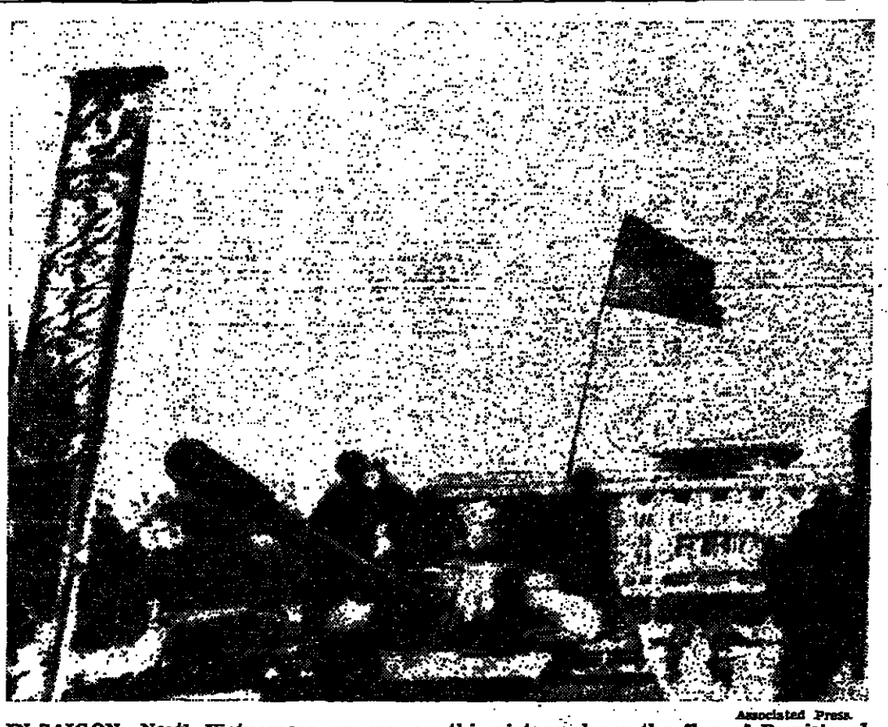
"I had about 350 tanks, M-41s and M-48s, when the withdrawal of our force from Pleiku began. "On March 16 and on the afternoon of March 17 the [North Vietnamese] 320th Division blocked the highway on which our forces were retreating. I had to reopen the road.

"Again on the 18th I had to reopen road, and one of my tank companies was destroyed by the 320th Division. In the afternoon of the 18th, I must open the road because Pleiku and Kontum had only one road for withdrawal. There were 15,000 soldiers and 20,000 people on one road. I lost 600 dead and 25 tanks in three kilometers. During March 19 to 21, I must go and open road again. But I lost 10 tanks."

Col. Dong said further movement along the planned route of retreat became impossible March 21.

"So I set up a zone of defense and withdrew into it," he said. "There were 20,000 people—women and children—with us in that small perimeter. I knew that if I organized an attack, the 320th Division would attack and there would be many, many people dead. So many people.

"Instead I and my second in command withdrew. We went into the jungle and tried to make our way to the coast. We were captured later."



Associated Press.

IN SAIGON—North Vietnamese sources say this picture shows the flag of Provisional Revolutionary Government hoisted above the presidential palace in Saigon this week.

Top Power in Indochina

North Vietnam Seized $5 Billion in U.S. Arms

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP).—The North Vietnamese have captured at least $5 billion worth of U.S. military equipment in their conquest of South Vietnam—making them the most potent military force in Indochina and a power to be reckoned with in Asia.

The new Vietnam also could end up with the premier air force in its part of the world but this possibility is clouded by the uncertainty of how many South Vietnamese aircraft were flown to Thailand and who will get them ultimately.

Late Wednesday, reports from Bangkok said 125 South Vietnamese Air Force planes had been flown to bases in Thailand, *carrying refugees. Most of the* planes set down at Utaphao Air Base, from which U.S. B-52s once operated.

American C-141 jet transports quickly began flying out the 2,700 South Vietnamese civilian and military refugees who reached Thailand by the hastily organized airlift. Their next stop was Guam.

Thai officials, fearful of offending Vietnam, pressed the U.S. government to remove the South Vietnamese as quickly as possible.

Increasing Fears

Increasing fears about the military might of Vietnam also are believed to be behind the Thai government's threat to impound the U.S.-made planes that landed in Thailand and return the aircraft to Saigon.

But Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said at a session of the Senate Refugee subcommittee Wednesday that the planes taken by the South Vietnamese to Thailand belong to the United States and cannot be given to another government.

The U.S. Air Force is prepared to take the aircraft out of Thailand once the State Department gives the word.

At least 27 F-5s, 13 C-47 transports and an undetermined number of C-130 transports and helicopters were in the 125 aircraft that had arrived in Thailand from South Vietnam Tuesday and Wednesday.

No matter how big an air force Vietnam ends up with, it will be a powerful military force.

Twin Objectives

Vietnam will be ready to wage either guerrilla or conventional warfare—twin objectives the U.S. force in Vietnam never really achieved.

In waging conventional warfare, Vietnam could probably go to battle with at least 1,000 tanks—five times as many as Thailand could muster and about as many as Britain has in its inventory.

South Vietnam had between 500 and 600 U.S.-made M-48 and M-41 tanks and North Vietnam about 900 Soviet-supplied tanks. Even allowing for losses and the taking apart of some of the tanks to repair others, it seems certain that 1,000 battle-ready U.S. and Soviet tanks—with plenty of ammunition—would be available.

Their victory also gives the Communist leadership extra firepower, thanks to the capture of more than 1,000 big U.S. artillery pieces—probably including more than 100 of the giant 175-mm guns.

Spare Parts

The Pentagon believes relatively little artillery ammunition was blown up by the retreating South Vietnamese troops.

Military specialists here took some small comfort Wednesday from the belief that Vietnam could not make the spare parts for some time to keep its armor and aircraft operating indefinitely.

However, the Soviet Union and China could decide to manufacture the parts needed for U.S. weaponry. The Vietnamese could patch and improvise in the meantime to maximise the effectiveness of their newly captured U.S. arms.

Other major military gains for the North Vietnamese are the bases and communications systems they captured largely intact. *Cam Ranh Bay, for example,* has air strips, a deep-water port, barracks and repair shops.

The Pentagon estimates that the North Vietnamese captured $1 billion in facilities at U.S.-built bases such as Cam Ranh Bay. This figure is not the price of building the facilities but their estimated worth as they are now.

The rest of the $5 billion in *U.S. military facilities and arms* lost to the North Vietnamese consists, according to the Pentagon, of between $2 billion to $3 *billion in combat weaponry,* ranging from fighter-bombers to rifles; $500 million in spare parts and engines in storage areas such as *Danang and Bien Hoa Air* Bases; $200 million to $300 million in ammunition, and $20 million in fuel and lubricants.

Aviation specialists said Wednesday that it would be a major, and unlikely, undertaking for the North Vietnamese to modify captured *U.S. aircraft for in-air* refueling—a capability essential for bombing distant targets.

Thailand Renounces U.S. Aid, Asserts It Will Defend Itself

BANGKOK, May 2 (UPI).—Thailand vowed today to defend itself without American help, charging that the United States is a nation without morals that cannot be depended on to fulfill its obligations.

Foreign Minister Chartichai Choonhavan commented at a news conference concerning Defense Secretary James Schlesinger's statement yesterday that the United States had obligations of a "moral nature" to defend Thailand.

"Moral?" Mr. Chartichai said. "The United States does not have any morals at this point. They have already pulled out from Cambodia and South Vietnam, so we are going to have to depend on ourselves."

Mr. Chartichai disclosed yesterday *that Thailand and the United* States will announce next week an "enormous" withdrawal of most of the 300 U.S planes *and 27,000 troops in Thailand.*

The withdrawal is part of the Thai government's announced policy of having all U.S. forces *out of the country by March.*

Mr. Schlesinger said yesterday, "The United States has long contemplated . . . the possibility of a residual force remaining in Thailand." Pentagon sources have said that they would like about 10,000 troops to remain.

Asked if the United States had an obligation as a member of the South East Asia Treaty Organization to defend Thailand from external attack, Mr. Schlesinger said, "I would have to consult with my lawyers. I think that there is an obligation of a moral nature under those circumstances."

Mr. Chartichai said today, however, that "we will carry on the withdrawal and they will all be totally gone within one year as stated in our policy and approved by the parliament.

"We insist on doing it," he said. "Even [Secretary of State Henry] Kissinger has said it is up to us."

U.S. Tax Indictment For Watergate Figure

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Anthony Ulasewicz, former political investigator for Richard Nixon's White House and an admitted bagman in the Watergate cover-up, was indicted by a federal grand jury this week on two counts of filing false income-tax returns.

Mr. Ulasewicz, 57, a 26-year veteran of the New York City police force, turned in his badge in 1969 to work for Mr. Nixon for three years.

Saigon Remains Calm

Reds Tightening Control in South Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

published material not authorized by the Revolutionary Government "must be stopped at once."

Viet Cong and North Vietnamese broadcasts said the new government in Saigon controlled all of South Vietnam and that "it is the only authentic and legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people and as such has full power to manage the external affairs" of the nation.

Radio Hanoi's English-language service broadcast a statement from the Revolutionary Government's Foreign Ministry instructing personnel at the diplomatic missions to remain at their posts to await new orders.

The ministry said all the properties owned by these overseas missions now belong to the people of South Vietnam and the new government has custody over them. It said this includes files, documents, bank accounts, real estate and forms of transportation.

A Saigon broadcast said road traffic in South Vietnam has returned to normal and "many trucks" are returning refugees displaced during the Communist offensive to their homes in the northern part of the country.

The radio said the "Young People's Self-Defense Force," made up of men and women 15 to 38 years old, is enlisting members in Saigon to protect lives and property, aid war victims and explain the policies of the new government to the people.

A United Nations spokesman in New York said distribution was continuing in Saigon of supplies already delivered there by UNICEF and the UN Refugee Office. The spokesman said flights into Hanoi with emergency supplies for the South were also proceeding. He quoted a cable from a UNICEF official in Saigon saying the eight UN employees who remained in Saigon were safe.

Celebration in Peking

PEKING, May 2 (Reuters).—More than 10,000 persons packed Peking's Great Hall of the People today as Chinese leaders celebrated the take-over in South Vietnam by Communist-led forces.

Resettlement of Vietnamese Encounters Opposition in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

adults in 300 selected locations whether evacuated South Vietnamese should be permitted to live in the United States:

Of those interviewed, only 36 per cent said that they should and 54 per cent said they should not. Ten per cent had no opinion.

In random interviews this week with nearly 100 persons in more than a dozen cities across the nation, correspondents found much of the same type of opposition that was expressed in the poll, although many persons were receptive to the mass immigration.

The depth of the hostility seems to vary with the economic conditions of the city or, in some cases, its remoteness from any likelihood of contact with the refugees.

Those interviewed in economically hard-pressed Detroit and Los Angeles, for example, tended to be harsh in their resentment of the newcomers. But most persons questioned in Greenwood, S.C., a textile city of 21,000, and Delphos, a western Ohio farming community of 7,000, voiced little opposition to the refugees.

"My parents emigrated; *someone had to sponsor them,"* said a 49-year-old Detroit woman of Polish extraction who works as a cashier to support her seven children because her husband is retired for a disability. "It was not a load on the goverament or on taxpayers. It's a hard world everywhere. Still, charity begins at home. Keep the Vietnamese in Vietnam. Send funds to help them in their own country."

In Los Angeles, where there is already a large population of illegal aliens, mostly from Mexico, concern was repeatedly expressed that the refugees would add to the welfare rolls and threaten low-income jobholders.

"Who is going to support them?" asked Lynn Vogelman, a secretary. "Am I going to have a choice whether my taxes are going to support these unfortunate people? If I don't have a voice, I don't want them coming. If they are going to up my taxes I would rather it were to help some Detroit auto worker."

Mrs. Vogelman, as did a number of other persons interviewed, raised questions about the character of those who escaped from Vietnam.

"These people that have got the dough and have been selling heroin for the last 10 years, I say no," she said. "I don't want these people that shove women and children off planes."

In Greenwood, S.C., people seemed to take a different, kinder view.

"It's absolutely ridiculous for any white American to sit around and say we shouldn't allow any refugees to come in when we're all descendants of refugees," said Rauch Wise, a 31-year-old attorney and a member of the state board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Tommy Hammond, 20, an unemployed construction worker, agreed with Mr. Wise.

"I don't have a job myself," he said, "but I think someone poor and strange to the land will need help and we ought to give as much as we can give them."

Sentiments were similar in Delphos.

But small cities are not the only places where there is approval of the refugee movement. In most cities there was some, and in New York, five of eight persons interviewed at random favored the resettlement.

Vietnam Fleet Of Refugees Is Seen at Sea

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, May 2.—A flotilla of 30 or 31 South Vietnamese naval vessels has been seen sailing slowly eastward, about 100 miles off the coast of Vietnam, apparently loaded with thousands of refugees, administration officials said last night.

A Defense Department spokesman said it was unclear how many refugees were aboard the ships, which are of assorted sizes, but one guess was that the total might be as high as 35,000.

The South Vietnamese flotilla sailed in the wake of most of the U.S. ships that had been participating in the refugee evacuation. Those ships left Vietnamese waters yesterday with 28,000 or more Vietnamese refugees aboard, plus about 1,700 U.S. Embassy and other personnel.

Pentagon officials already had been puzzling over the problem of where to send their own evacuee-laden fleet. The nearest American base is in the Philippines, but Philippine officials *have made it clear that they do* not want the U.S. air and naval bases there used as a mass staging area for Vietnamese refugees, *for fear of offending Hanoi.*

Presumably, the Philippines would be even more reluctant to permit the arrival of a South Vietnamese flotilla.

An alternative for the United States is to send the American ships to Guam, even though the 2,000-mile journey would take as long as a week for the slower U.S. vessels.

It is not known how many of the Vietnamese ships could make such a journey, or how much of their cargo of refugees could be loaded onto the American vessels. The Pentagon said that only one or two U.S. ships were in sight of the Vietnamese flotilla. The remainder of the U.S. fleet was many miles away.

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Refugee Flights Bring 4,000 To California Within 24 Hours

By Richard West and Kathy Burke

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif., May 2.—Military and commercial jets filled with Vietnamese refugees were landing yesterday at El Toro Marine Air Station near here at the rate of one an hour, bringing in large numbers of unsponsored and destitute people.

The 24 planes that touched down in a 24-hour period brought nearly 4,000 men, women and children, who were bused to the reception center at Camp Pendleton.

The new arrivals swelled the refugee population at Pendleton to almost 7,000.

A National Airways DC-10 that had flown in 356 evacuees Tuesday morning returned to El Toro yesterday with 378 more. The jumbo jet, named "Holidayliner Freedom," made the trip of nearly 13,000 miles from El Toro to *Guam and back in 37 hours.*

Twenty-four or more flights with 5,000 or more refugees were expected to land at El Toro today.

More Tents

At Pendleton, Marines continued to pitch tents to house the refugees that could number up to 80,000.

Bulldozers leveled fields to provide room for more tents *Portable privies were being* brought in by the hundreds. There were accommodations on the base yesterday for 10,000 refugees in 139 quonset huts and barracks and nearly 1,000 tents.

William Wild, chief civil coordinator with the State Department's Agency for International Development, said at a Pendleton news briefing that a "serious situation" was developing on Guam from overcrowding of refugees.

An estimated 75,000 or more refugees were reported today at Guam and other Pacific bases or aboard ships headed for the bases. According to U.S. shipping communications monitored in Singapore, U.S. ships were continuing the evacuation today of South Vietnamese from two off-shore islands—Con Son and Phu Quoc. South Vietnamese vessels also were reported still leaving the mainland for the evacuation ships.

3,000 More

The United States completed evacuation today of 3,703 South Vietnamese from Utephao Air Base on the Gulf of Thailand to Guam, U.S. sources said in Bangkok.

In Manila, Philippines officials said they will arrest military and government officials of the former South Vietnamese regime who are expected to arrive at U.S. military bases in that country. They did not say what the charges would be or explain how the Philippines military would make arrests on U.S. bases.

Former South Vietnamese Vice-Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and a certain Gen. Truong are reported among Vietnamese officers aboard the U.S. carrier Midway, due tomorrow at Subic Naval Base.

At Camp Pendleton, Mr. Wild said he understood that Fort Chaffee in Arkansas would be ready today to receive direct flights of refugees but it still appears that most of the evacuees will arrive at El Toro and Pendleton. In Washington, a Pentagon spokesman said that Eglin Air Force Base in Florida should begin receiving refugees tomorrow.

Seventh-day Adventist Church-operated *Loma Linda University,* near San Bernardino, Calif., announced yesterday that it will sponsor 400 refugees, about 200 *of whom already are at* Pendleton. The church plans to find them homes and jobs in the area.

Brig. Gen. Paul Graham, commanding officer of Camp Pendleton, disclosed that he has telephoned officials of cities near the base to assure them that refugees will not become a burden to their communities.

"After conferring with State Department representatives here I told the officials the refugees were only passing through the camp for processing and that there was no requirement on their part to support them, except if volunteer agencies wish to do so," the general said.

Gen. Graham was scheduled to retire from the corps yesterday after a long and distinguished career. But he put off his retirement until the last of the refugees passes through his command.

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5 Nations Ratify Nuclear-Ban Pact

LONDON, May 2 (UPI).—Five more countries have become full participants in the nuclear proliferation agreement, bringing the total to 92, the Foreign Office said today.

A spokesman said that Belgium, West *Germany, Italy,* Luxembourg and the Netherlands have ratified the treaty.

The new ratifications were completed three days before the opening of a conference at Geneva, on Monday, to review progress of the agreement to ban the spread of nuclear weapons.

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After Nixon Texts Revealed

U.S. Senators Push Demands For Vietnam Papers' Release

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT).—The publication of two letters from former President Richard Nixon to former President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam in 1972 and 1973 spurred new demands in the Senate yesterday for a full disclosure by the Ford administration of all private documents relating to possible American commitments to the Saigon government.

In remarks on the Senate floor, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who started the controversy last month, said it was "grotesque and dangerous" when Congress and the American public had to rely on foreign officials to reveal vital communications.

He was referring to Nguyen Tien Hung, former South Vietnamese minister of planning, who made public in Washington Wednesday the texts of letters by Mr. Nixon of Nov. 14, 1972, and Jan. 5, 1973. In those letters, Mr. Nixon assured Mr. Thieu that the United States would take "severe retaliatory action" and "respond with full force" if North Vietnam violated the Paris cease-fire accords.

The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, joined Sen. Jackson in his appeal on the Senate floor for the release of material.

These assurances in the Nixon letters seemed more specific about the possible use of American military force than the White House had indicated last month had been made to Mr. Thieu.

'React Vigorously'

On April 9, the White House, in response to allegations by Sen. Jackson of "secret agreements" between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Thieu, had said only that the United States had pledged to "react vigorously" to major violations of the accord.

Sen. Jackson, a Democratic presidential contender, said yesterday that "by failing to disclose the precise nature and texts of secret understandings reached with South Vietnam, the administration misled a foreign government and the Congress as to the nature and extent of the United States commitment to that government."

Relevant Documents

He renewed an earlier request that the Armed Services Committee, of which he is a member, hold hearings and press for the release of relevant documents.

Sen. Mansfield said, "It looks like the Jacks are coming out of the box and I think the sooner this thing is cleared up the better off we shall all be."

He said that there should be a differentiation between the Ford administration and the Nixon administration, and Sen. Jackson agreed that President Ford was not involved but added that "he is in a beautiful position to make a full and complete disclosure."

Wednesday, President Ford formally turned down a request from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for copies of the Nixon-Thieu correspondence.

At the State Department yesterday, the spokesman, Robert Anderson, stood by the administration contention that there was nothing substantially different from what was included in Mr. Nixon's letters and what was said publicly at the time.

Ford, Sadat Plan Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to reassert U.S. diplomatic dominance in the dispute.

Mr. Ford said in a recent interview that any meetings he held concerning the Middle East should involve leaders of the major countries in the area.

He met Tuesday at the White House with Jordan's King Hussein.

In a May Day speech yesterday, Mr. Sadat asked the Soviet Union to extend its deadline for repayment of military loans totaling between $3.6 billion and $6 billion. He said a similar request met with rejection last month when Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy visited Moscow.

"I wish to say to our friends in the Soviet Union to appreciate the difficulties we are facing," Mr. Sadat said. "We never said we will not pay. We never asked to be released from our commitment. We are asking for a reassessment of our position."

Egypt has projected a military budget of $3.1 billion for 1975. Last fall, the Arab League pledged $1 billion each to Egypt and Syria for their war effort against Israel but sources said that the two nations have received only half that sum because only Arabia and Kuwait fully paid their alloted share.

A Few Tanks

Mr. Sadat complained yesterday that Egypt had received no more than a few tanks between October, 1973, and January, 1975. "The Soviet Union has refused to replace our losses, even if we pay cash," he said.

During the same period, Mr. Sadat said Israel received from the United States "everything from a piece of bread to the most modern armaments."

"I wish to tell the United States that it is high time it should have a specific policy toward Israel," Mr. Sadat said. "We want the U.S. position to be crystal clear, in black and white. Is the United States protecting Israel within its own boundaries or will it defend Israel in the occupied territories? This has to be made clear."

UN Weather Agency Suspends South Africa

GENEVA, May 2 (UPI).—South Africa was suspended this week from the World Meteorological Organization, one of the UN's specialized agencies, until it renounces its racial policies.

The organization's General Assembly adopted a suspension resolution submitted by African, Arab and Communist countries by a vote of 68 in favor, 25 against, and 14 abstentions.



Associated Press.

HELPING HAND—A Khmer Rouge soldier accepts a Thai's cigarette at Cambodia border.

No Report About Fate of Convoy

French Concern on 610 Cambodian Refugees

(Continued from Page 1)

refuge in the embassy. But officials said Mr. Matak had left the embassy because of a shortage of food and the spread of disease.

The French already have said that dysentery became a problem in the embassy when the Khmer Rouge refused to allow food and medical supplies in for the refugees.

The malaise here was heightened by diplomatic reports that the Cambodians had begun to destroy foreign embassies in Phnom Penh. Reports indicated that no embassy was at present functioning.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said tonight that France would ask UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to make a new effort to help. A UN message to Prince Sihanouk in Peking led to Cambodian agreement three days ago to allow the refugees to depart by truck, although France had offered to fly them out, saying that the sick and the children could not stand the overland journey.

[Mr. Waldheim will make another démarche in Peking concerning the fate of the 610, a UN spokesman said tonight, according to the Associated Press.]

The number of refugees is not certain, but, in addition to the Frenchmen, they reportedly include 6 Americans, 8 Swiss, 5 Swedes, 5 West Germans, 2 Spaniards, 1 Canadian, 2 Italians, 5 East Germans, 10 Belgians, 1 Lebanese, 2 Bulgarians, 2 Japanese, 1 Thai, 2 Indonesians, 2 New Zealanders, 16 Indians, 12 Laotians, 11 Pakistanis, 7 Russians and 5 Britons.

U.S. Embassy Reportedly Ignored Hanoi Warnings, Left Employees

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP).—U.S. Embassy officials in Saigon ignored North Vietnamese ultimatums and abandoned 450 Vietnamese employees whom they had promised to evacuate from the city, an ABC News correspondent said yesterday.

Correspondent Ken Kashiwahara said that he got the information from an unnamed military source who said "he was ashamed and disgraced at the behavior and the performance of the Americans in the last hours of Vietnam.

"The embassy people, according to the source, had promised to get all the Vietnamese employees of the U.S. Embassy, who were waiting in the embassy courtyard, out of Vietnam," Mr. Kashiwahara said.

"But at the last moment, they did not. Ambassador Martin [U.S. Ambassador Graham Martin] flew away and left 450 Vietnamese employees in the courtyard," he said.

Mr. Kashiwahara, reporting from the carrier Hancock, said the source was in a position to know exactly what cables reached the embassy from North Vietnam.

"The North Vietnamese did give warnings. They did set ultimatums and they did set deadlines and those deadlines for getting the Americans out of Vietnam, for getting the defense attaché office closed down, were not met by the American Embassy," Mr. Kashiwahara said.

State Department officials in Washington had no comment.

Socialists Protest Regime In Portugal; Crisis Is Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

the ruling Armed Forces Movement.

The Socialists say that the Communists denied Mr. Soares and his aides entry to the stadium where the rally took place yesterday until it was too late for him to take his place on the speakers' platform.

The dispute between the Communist party and the Socialist party has been brewing for several months and reached a critical state when the Socialists won about 38 per cent of the April 25 vote for a 247-member Constituent Assembly. The Popular Democrats captured more than 26 per cent of the vote and the Communists, 12.5 per cent.

The military said the outcome of the balloting would not affect the composition of the Communist-influenced Cabinet and, before the elections, had the leaders of the major parties sign a pact setting the essential terms of a constitution that will give the military basic power for three to five years.

The Socialist and Popular Democrats privately said they were dissatisfied with this arrangement but went along with it to insure that the elections took place.

Tens of thousands of Socialist party supporters staged a march in the northern city of Oporto.

In Lisbon, the march gathered the support of liberals in the Popular Democratic party and delegations from several other smaller parties, swelling the crowd to some 35,000 persons.

The silence of the press, radio and television about march preparations illustrated one of the Socialists' complaints. Controlled by Communist-led unions, the press did not publicize the forthcoming march—known since this morning—and the Communist-controlled typographical union stopped publication of the afternoon newspaper "Republica," a daily owned by Socialists.

Rival Liberation Groups Clash

At Least 150 Slain in Angola Political Feud

LUANDA, Angola, May 2 (Reuters).—More than 200 persons may have been killed and hundreds more wounded in fighting here between rival liberation groups during the last three days, according to hospital sources.

Angolan authorities are keeping the casualty figures secret. But a pathologist at Luanda's main hospital said he counted 150 dead Wednesday, following what has been officially described as the capital's worst night of violence since the transitional government took over Jan. 31 to lead the former Portuguese territory to independence in November.

The pathologist indicated that the total number of dead could exceed 200 and that the figure for the wounded was several times greater.

Lisbon Reports

In Lisbon, the government news agency put the wounded at 700.

Fighting continued in Luanda suburbs last night despite appeals for an end to the violence by Portuguese military authorities and the three Angolan liberation movements which comprise the transitional government.

Isolated gunfire could be heard throughout the night and explosions sporadically shook the city.

Many casualties were civilians living in the zones between Luanda's residential areas and the African slums. The fighting was reported to have been heaviest there Tuesday, with many houses destroyed.

The level of fighting last night appeared to be lower than on previous nights, suggesting that most of the liberation movements' troops obeyed orders confining them to barracks.

In Lisbon, the Portuguese government news agency, in reporting that 700 had been wounded, said hundreds of civilians were forced to flee their homes in terror.

The Portuguese state radio broadcast a special program from Angola, in which the Portuguese high commissioner, Gen. Antonio Silva Cardoso, and the leaders of the three liberation movements appealed for calm.

'Permanent Tension'

Agostinho Neto of the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola said hundreds had died in the latest fighting and that the city was living under "permanent tension."

Johnny Eduardo, the representative of the Zaire-based National Front for the Liberation of Angola on the Presidential Council, said the situation was intolerable.

The leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, Jonas Savimbi, stressed that his movement was not involved in the fighting but called on all his supporters to show discipline.

Gen. Cardoso and the three-party National Defense Council imposed a curfew of 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. on the city.

U.S. Navy Selects the YF-18 As Its Lightweight Fighter

(Continued from Page 1)

consortium would know which plane the United States was going to buy for its own use. But the NATO countries still have made no actual choice, and now it appears the U.S. Navy wants to go its own way, too.

Congress, in general, has sought to have just one basic plane built for both services. And the Pentagon has also stressed that it would be best for NATO to standardize with a single new jet. But Mr. Schlesinger has also said the Navy should be allowed to decide what is best for the unusual demands of carrier flying.

The announcement today by Mr. Potter was peculiar in several respects.

He said the Navy had chosen the YF-18 but Mr. Schlesinger still had not completed his review of whether to go into full-scale development. Mr. Potter said he expected Mr. Schlesinger's approval in a few days. Asked why the Navy did not simply wait a few days until it had the secretary's blessing, Mr. Potter suggested that the Navy did not want word to leak out prematurely about who won.

On Tuesday, the Navy is expected to go before the Senate Appropriations Committee for its first test of how strongly Congress feels about holding the Navy to earlier demands that it buy a version of the Air Force plane.

The senator heading that committee is John McClellan, D-Ark., who headed the investigation into the joint Air Force-Navy TFX fighter project 10 years ago.

$7.8 Million Apiece

According to Mr. Potter, it will cost about $1.4 billion to develop the new fighter fully, including the General Electric-built jet engines. Each plane, he indicated, would cost about $7.8 million, including development and production charges. These figures are at current prices and take no account of future inflation.

The plane would not be in actual service with the fleet until 1982.

The idea behind both new fighters is to build a lighter-weight jet that can be bought in large numbers for much less cost than the more sophisticated and expensive F-14 and F-15 front-line fighters.

Both services at first moved into the new fighter projects reluctantly, preferring instead to buy more of the bigger and more capable Navy F-14s and Air Force F-15s.

Mr. Potter acknowledged under questioning that the Navy's most likely alternative, if the YF-18 is not supported either by Mr. Schlesinger or Congress, is to buy more F-14s at about $13 million apiece off the production line.

Asked if he preferred that solution, Mr. Potter said, "No, sir."

The choice of a twin-engine plane by the Navy could expand still further the foreign sales market envisaged for the YF-16. Some countries such as Iran and West Germany, with large air forces, reportedly, prefer twin-engine planes.

The Navy choice, however, could create added confusion among the four countries—Norway, Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands—that have come to the brink of a decision on buying either the Air Force YF-16 or a French or Swedish plane.

The new jet is designed to fly at about 1 1/2 times the speed of sound and outclass the next generation of Soviet tactical fighter planes.

Tindemans to See Giscard

BRUSSELS, May 2 (AP).—Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans will meet French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing next Friday in Paris to discuss the purchase of fighter planes.

California Moves Bill Easing Homosexuality

SACRAMENTO, May 2 (AP).—Lt. Gov. Mervyn Dymally broke a seven-hour State Senate deadlock last night and cast a tie-breaking vote to approve a bill legalizing homosexual acts between consenting adults. The measure now goes to the Assembly, which had approved an earlier version and is expected to pass the amended bill.

The measure would invalidate rarely used penalties for private acts between homosexuals and heterosexuals. It would also scrap laws banning adulterous cohabitation. But it would strengthen penalties for sodomy by force or with a minor. The bill would not remove laws banning sexual acts in public places or soliciting for sexual acts.

Congress Attempt to Override Is Expected

Ford Vetoes Farm Bill in 'Test' on Deficit

By William Robbins

WASHINGTON, May 2 (NYT).—President Ford vetoed the farm bill yesterday, saying that he was acting to hold the line on the budget deficit, which he has vowed to limit to $60 billion.

"A line must be drawn against excesses," the President said in a veto message to Congress, adding:

"Although the aim of this bill is laudable, its result would be costly not only to consumers and taxpayers but to American farmers in the long run."

At a White House briefing on the President's action, Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz described the measure as the "first test" of Mr. Ford's determination to stand fast on the budget.

"The President believes that signing this bill would greatly rupture his credibility," Mr. Butz said. "He intends this to be a signal."

2d Veto of Session

The veto will be the second since the new Congress convened in January but it is expected to be the first to be the target of a congressional attempt to override.

The first veto, which did not involve expenditures, blocked a bill to delay presidential imposition of import fees for oil.

The administration and Congress have disagreed sharply over the cost of the farm bill, which would increase income guarantees and price supports for farmers. The lowest estimate, by congressional leaders, is $210 million.

But Mr. Butz argued yesterday, as he had in the past, that the cost of the one-year measure could go as high as $1.8 billion and lead to higher costs under future legislation.

The bill would increase "target prices" and price-support loans for cotton and grains and price supports for milk products. A target price is a trigger for subsidy payments when market prices fall below the subsidy level. Price-support loans enable farmers to withhold products when markets are weak.

The veto had been expected but Mr. Ford surprised observers when he failed to indicate an immediate prospect for an administrative increase in price-support loans, an action that Mr. Butz had said was likely.

The prospect of action on the loans had been credited with helping to widen opposition to the bill when it passed the House in final form.

The vote was 248 to 166. The total of those supporting the bill was 28 short of the two-thirds that would be needed to override with all 435 House members voting.

Rep. Thomas Foley, D-Wash., chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, said he expected to lead an override attempt late next week.

5 Arrested in Italy As Kidnap Suspects

MILAN, May 2 (AP).—Police here today arrested five men in connection with the kidnapping of Paolo Raimondi, 10-year-old son of a ceramics factory owner.

The boy was abducted April 3. He was released unharmed 16 days later after payment of an undisclosed ransom.

U.S. Experts Find Viral Gene That Causes Animals' Cancer

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, May 2 (WP).—A team of scientists at the National Institutes of Health has found the gene responsible for the cancer-causing properties of a virus.

The scientists also found that the cancer-causing gene of the SV-40 virus, which is known to produce cancer when injected into hamsters, has to continue to function for the cancer to keep growing.

While these basic discoveries by Dr. Robert Martin and his team at the National Institute of Arthritis, Metabolism and Digestive Diseases have no immediate application in the treatment of human cancer, they hold immense promise for the future.

"It means that if you can remove or incapacitate the virus, you can remove the neoplasm [cancer]," Dr. John Moloney said. Dr. Moloney heads the National Cancer Institute's $85-million-a-year program to find a virus that causes cancer in humans.

He said he considers the work of Dr. Martin's team so good that "I wish we had supported it."

No Definite Proof

A problem in applying the findings of the scientists to human cancer is that there has been no definite proof that viruses cause cancer in humans. A number of viruses have been implicated strongly as cancer-causing agents in humans, and more viruses, including the SV-40, are known to cause cancer in animals.

For the experiments, Dr. Martin and his team—Dr. Janice Chou, Dr. Jesus Avila and Dr. Rein Saral—took advantage of mutant SV-40 viruses fixed so that one of their three genes was unable to grow at temperatures higher than 81.4 degrees Fahrenheit.

These temperature-sensitive viruses—with a different gene inactivated each time—were injected into hamster cells. Cancers failed to grow only when one gene, called the A gene, was inactivated, proving that it was the cancer-causing gene. The scientists also found that the A gene had to continue to function for the cancer cells to grow.

The SV-40 virus, Dr. Martin said, becomes a part of the genetic material of the hamster cells once the cells become cancerous.

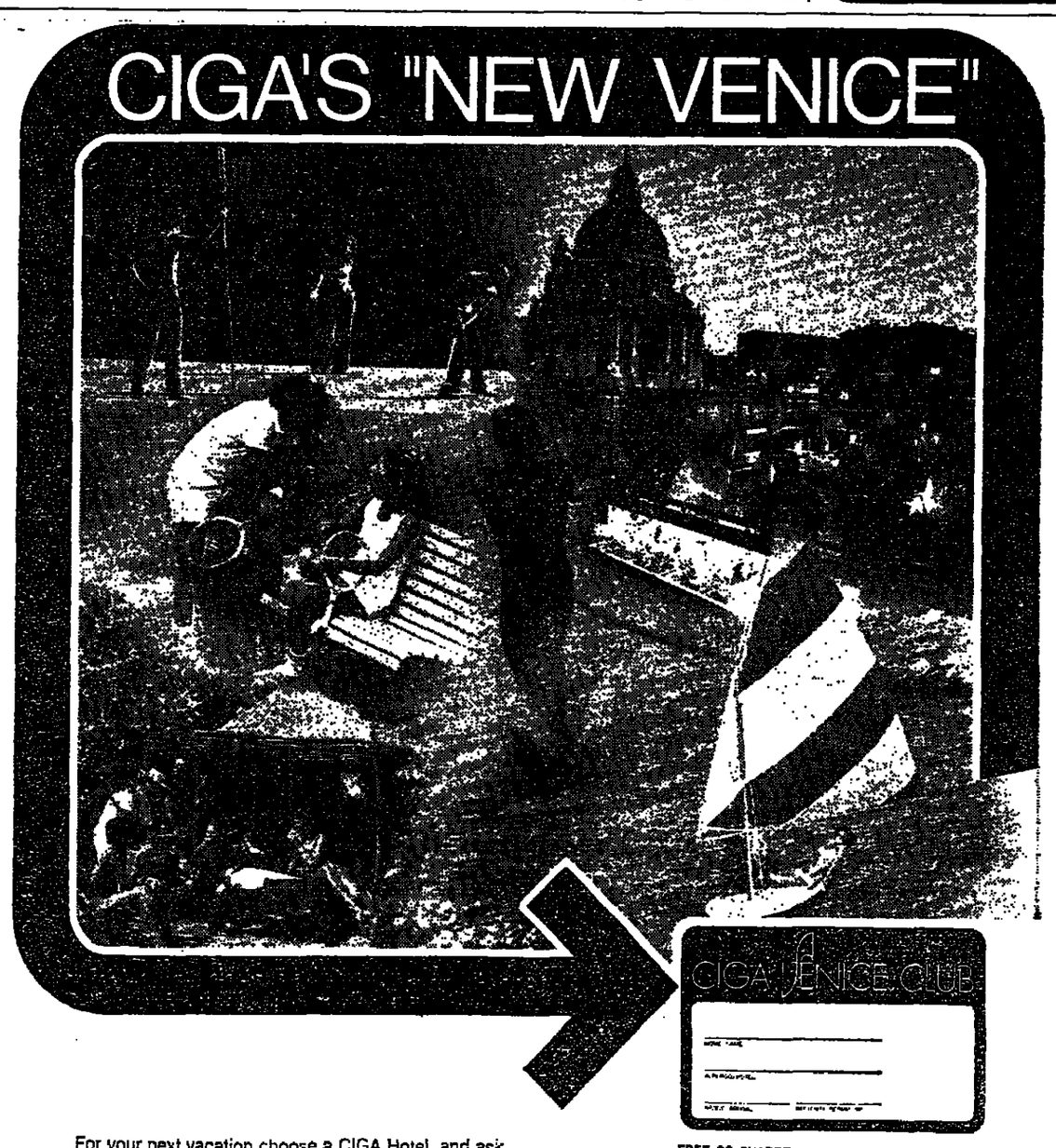
"This makes it obvious as a working theory," Dr. Martin continued, "that the way a virus produces cancer is by altering the DNA [deoxyribonucleic acid, a string of genes responsible for a cell's heredity] replication of a cell."

Calif. Doctors Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—Nonemergency surgery came to a virtual halt in northern California yesterday as hundreds of physicians, in a protest over the rising rates for insurance against malpractice claims, refused to work. Most hospitals were refusing to admit noncritical patients.

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Car Wrecked; No One Hurt

Franco's First Outing of Year Marked by Bombing in Area

MADRID, May 2 (UPI).—The police have mounted a wide-ranging search for the persons responsible for a bomb blast last night during Generalissimo Francisco Franco's first public appearance this year, sources said today.

A car bomb went off 100 yards from Bernabeu Stadium, where Gen. Franco, his family, his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon, and members of the government attended a May Day rally of the state-controlled labor unions.

The explosion wrecked the car but there were no casualties. It was not noticed by most of the crowd in the stadium.

But, if the car—a stolen SEAT limousine—had been loaded with a larger quantity of explosives and if the bomb had gone off when the chief of state arrived at the nearby stadium entrance, Gen. Franco and the other guests of honor would have been in danger, the sources said.

There has been no known attempt on the life of Gen. Franco, 82, during his 36 years of rule. However, his premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, was killed by a bomb 1 1/2 years ago less than a mile from Bernabeu Stadium.

Police apparently made no check of cars parked around the stadium last night.

The blast climaxed a day of incidents involving police and May Day demonstrators in many Spanish towns.

One person died in the banned demonstrations. An unknown number of persons were injured, among them three policemen, and 50 persons were arrested in Madrid alone. Three civilians were injured by police bullets in three towns.

Mrs. Peron Vows to Act On Violence

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, May 2 (WP).—President Isabel Peron told a cheering May Day crowd yesterday that she will take on her violent foes "with a whip—like the pharisees of the temple."

Referring only to "anti-patriots," Mrs. Peron said: "There is a limit to our patience and our understanding, and we've had too much patience and too much understanding for them. I'm not afraid of them."

The speech appeared to be another in a series of indications that stronger measures are planned to counteract the political violence that has taken at least 201 lives so far this year.

The crowd responded with chants equating Mrs. Peron with her late husband, Juan, who died 10 months ago. During his last May Day speech, in which he read the left wing of Peronism out of his movement, the Plaza de Mayo was jammed.

Despite an intensive campaign by labor organizations and the government which drew an estimated 50,000 persons, however, the square was only about half full when Gen. Peron's widow spoke yesterday. Members of the crowd said that the number present and the cold, rainy weather were bad signs.

"My General [Peron] always had a sunny day when he spoke and the last time I couldn't find a place to sit down," said an elderly woman in a threadbare coat.

Earlier yesterday, Mrs. Peron opened this year's session of the legislature by calling for "responsible austerity" to deal with "serious disabilities in the economic sector."

Economics Minister Alfredo Gomez Morales promised that the government would lead the way in an austerity policy that would include "severe measures of control" over imports and a strictly enforced list of economic priorities for spending.



Associated Press.

MAY DAY FINERY—A dog was among the participants in celebration in Rome.

Obituaries

Charles Solomon, Led U.S. in Bridge Contests

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (NYT).—Charles J. Solomon, 69, a leading figure in the world of contract bridge, died here yesterday after an asthmatic attack.

Mr. Solomon trained as an attorney but abandoned law in favor of bridge. In a 40-year career, he achieved prominence as a player, administrator, writer and teacher.

He won seven national titles, including the life master pairs, the masters individual and the national open teams and was second on 15 occasions. In 1956, he represented the United States in the world team championship against France and, two years later, was nonplaying captain of the U.S. team in the world championship. In 1960, he was nonplaying captain of the U.S. women's team.

Mr. Solomon was even more distinguished as an administrator than as a player. He was president of the American Contract Bridge League in 1958 and was chairman of the league's board of directors in 1944, 1955 and 1957.

He served the World Bridge Federation in many capacities: as vice-president from 1958 to 1964, as president from 1964 to 1968 and as chairman of the board from 1968 to 1972. He became honorary chairman of the body he had helped to found in 1958.

Mr. Solomon donated to the World Bridge Federation the Charles J. Solomon Trophy, which is awarded every four years to the country with the best overall performance at the World Pairs Olympiad.

He was the author of two books, "Slam Bidding and Point-Count" and "No Trump Bidding," and had been bridge editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer since 1945.

Antonio Buono

NAPLES, May 2 (UPI).—Antonio Buono, 68, world champion beard-shaver, died Tuesday in his barber shop.

Mr. Buono set a world record in 1956 by shaving off a beard in 16 seconds. Invited to the United States, he successfully defended his title.

Richard H. Rich

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—Richard H. Rich, 73, a member of the Atlanta family that founded Rich's Department Store in 1867, died yesterday in Houston.

He was chairman of the executive committee of Rich's Inc., which operated the department store in Atlanta, and also Richway Stores in Atlanta, Birmingham and Charlotte, N.C.

Padmaja Naidu

NEW DELHI, May 2 (AP).—Miss Padmaja Naidu, 75, imprisoned by the British for joining Mohandas Gandhi's movement in 1942 and elected to India's Parliament in 1950, died today of a cerebral hemorrhage. She was governor of West Bengal in 1956.

EEC-Arab Pacts Stall Signing of Israel Trade Deal

BRUSSELS, May 2 (IHT).—The European Economic Community is stalling the scheduled signing Monday of a trade and industrial cooperation agreement with Israel because negotiations for similar deals with three Arab countries are not yet complete.

The agreement was to have been signed by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon and Irish Foreign Minister Garret Fitzgerald, currently president of the EEC Council of Ministers.

In the interest of balance, the EEC had wanted to complete deals with Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco at the same time.

But there are serious obstacles in the way of agreement with the Arabs. Italy is objecting to future easy access to the community of North African fruit and vegetables, which they fear will affect the income of Italian farmers.

The EEC also is reluctant to sign a trade deal with Algeria while that country refuses to guarantee that it will not boycott goods from European companies which do business with Israel.

Jet Fighter Kills 7 in W. Germany

VECHTA, West Germany, May 2 (AP).—Seven persons were killed, 19 injured and 2 were missing today when a Belgian Air Force jet fighter plunged into a heavily populated area of this north German town, police said.

A Vechta fire brigade spokesman said that witnesses saw the Mirage jet, part of a formation of five on a training flight from the Belgian base of Bierset near Liege, lose height and shear through trees before striking a home. The explosion shattered another home and caused lesser damage to about 30 other homes in the vicinity.

U.S. Governor Vetoes Bill on Death Penalty

BOSTON, May 2 (AP).—Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis has vetoed a mandatory death penalty bill, creating a long-awaited confrontation with the legislature.

The bill, requiring the death penalty in nine specific categories of murder, was sent to Gov. Dukakis after a voice vote in the Senate Tuesday. Within minutes, the governor had issued his first veto.

"I cannot reconcile the willful taking of a human life by the state with my own moral and ethical beliefs," Gov. Dukakis said.

Permits Long Lease in Urban Areas

S. Africa Relaxes Black-Homeowner Policy

JOHANNESBURG, May 2 (AP).—South Africa has announced new concessions for millions of Africans in the nation's urban areas.

The major feature of the new policy is that Africans may own homes in districts segregated within white areas on a 30-year-lease basis.

For example, blacks in Soweto, the sprawling African township outside Johannesburg, may own homes.

Since 1967, blacks have been allowed to own homes and land only in the special African homelands or reserves set aside for them under South Africa's policy of apartheid or separate racial development. More than 3 million of South Africa's 18 million Africans currently are living in white South Africa outside the homelands.

The relaxations in policy were spelled out by Michiel Botha, minister of Bantu (African) administration and development, in Parliament yesterday.

Mr. Botha said that the new policy also would allow Africans to bequeath or sell their homes, although the land on which they were built would remain municipal property.

The new policy also allows Africans to expand their currently restricted range of business activities in the segregated black areas outside the homelands.

Mr. Botha said that traders will be allowed to deal in a wider range of commodities, establish more than one type of business and enter into partnerships.

Doctors and other professional blacks, he said, will now be able to possess their own offices in residential areas reserved for blacks.

Fundamental Shift

While those concessions may not be viewed abroad as major, they appear to represent a fundamental shift in policy in South Africa.

The relaxation of controls on Africans in white areas stems from a meeting in January between Prime Minister John Vorster and homeland leaders in Cape Town.

"The good results achieved as a result of constructive dialogue is proof of the government's sincere intentions, in accordance with its principles and policy, to come forward continuously with further adjustments," Mr. Botha told Parliament.

He also said that talks have begun with homeland leaders to revise influx control laws, which currently control the number of Africans living in white areas.

Helen Suzman, an outspoken opponent of apartheid and a leading member of the opposition Progressive party, said that the new policy "will be welcomed by all urban Africans."

But Harry Schwarz, leader of the opposition Reform party, said the concessions did not go far enough because they did not allow blacks to own land in white areas."

Apartheid Attacked

After Mr. Botha's announcement, Radcliffe Cadman, the opposition United party's spokesman on African affairs, strongly attacked the policy of apartheid.

Black leaders, meanwhile, welcomed the new move, although they declared that it was not enough.

Chief Lucas Mangope, chief minister of the BophuthaTswana homeland, said:

"We would like our people to own their own property, including land, in the urban areas, and any measure which stops short of that does not recognize the permanency of Africans in urban areas. But insofar as it is an improvement on the present position, it is most welcome."

T.J. Makhaya, mayor of Soweto, said that the new policy is what Africans have been waiting for.

"We welcome the news," he said. "Although we had expected to be allowed to own land, we are grateful for the little we now have."

Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the Zulu homeland, said he was far from satisfied by the concessions.

"When we talked to the Prime Minister, he refused to regard any of our people in the urban areas as permanent," he said. "But we regard many of them as permanent residents in the urban areas."



Associated Press.

BOMBSHELL—Hand grenade sculpture has touched off controversy since it was hung in Frankfurt airport.

Cyprus Talks' End Delayed; Waldheim Cautiously Hopeful

VIENNA, May 2 (UPI).—Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot leaders today postponed the end of their conference until tomorrow and a UN spokesman said: "The postponement was caused by consultations of the two delegations with . . . Athens and Ankara."

He said the prolongation of the conference did not indicate new complications but was aimed at giving the delegations time to discuss key issues.

"They are discussing a number of interconnected issues in an effort to make the final communiqué more positive," he said.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, meeting here with the two delegations since Monday, said that the conference will pave the way for an ultimate solution of the Cyprus problem.

He indicated that a settlement still was not near, however.

"We expected difficult and complex problems and this turned out to be true," he told newsmen. "There is a wide gap in the positions."

"I do feel we have made progress during the talks," Mr. Waldheim said. "It was a contribution to a better understanding by the two sides. It will pave the way to a solution at a later stage."

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash said: "We have done good work in the first phase of our talks here."

Glafkos Clerides, the Greek-Cypriot leader, said: "The talks have been very useful."

Mr. Clerides and Mr. Denktash came here to resume negotiations that were broken off in Nicosia after the island's Turkish community on Feb. 13 proclaimed a separate federated Turkish state in the northern area occupied by Turkish troops. Mr. Denktash was chosen President of that state.

UN Initiative

The UN Security Council authorized Mr. Waldheim to try to end the impasse and he was instrumental in getting the talks resumed here.

The two leaders agreed this week to continue their dialogue and meet again in either New York or Vienna before June 15, when Mr. Waldheim will have to submit a report to the Security Council.

Two of the main issues blocking agreement are the island's refugee problem and the land taken over by Turkish Cypriots after its Greek-Cypriot owners were displaced by Turkish invaders last July.

Both delegations said here that their forces are not holding undeclared prisoners. They agreed to allow joint teams assisted by the International Red Cross to investigate detailed charges that prisoners were being held. Mr. Denktash and Mr. Clerides also agreed to establish a committee of experts to discuss the powers and functions of the Cypriot central government.

U.K. Law Lords Change Rule for Rape Conviction

LONDON, May 2 (Reuters).—The Law Lords, Britain's supreme legal authority, ruled this week that a man cannot be convicted of rape if he honestly believed that the woman consented to sexual intercourse, no matter how unreasonable his belief might have been.

In a controversial ruling attacked by some leading lawyers, the Law Lords decided, 3-2, that the crime of rape implies "at least indifference as to the woman's consent."

The decision was made during an appeal by four Royal Air Force men against their convictions last year for the multiple rape of one of the men's wives. The Law Lords, however, upheld the convictions.

Richard Du Cann, a leading lawyer in criminal cases, said after the ruling: "I find it difficult to believe that anyone will ever be convicted of rape again."

But another leading lawyer, David Napley, said that he believed the Law Lords' ruling would make little difference in the courts. Mr. Napley, who heads a key committee of the Law Society, said that juries would still have to be convinced that a man honestly believed a woman was consenting to intercourse.

U.K. Publishes Leaflets on EEC After Press Leak

LONDON, May 2 (UPI).—The government, embarrassed by an unexplained security leak yesterday published, a month ahead of time, three documents designed to guide the nation's voters in the June 5 Common Market referendum.

At the same time, officials said, the government ordered an investigation of how the documents came into the possession of a London newspaper.

The documents were a leaflet explaining why the Labor government favors Britain's remaining in the nine-nation European Economic Community and rival campaign pamphlets issued respectively by supporters and opponents of Britain's EEC membership.

The government had ordered 25 million copies of all three to be printed by between 50 and 60 private printing plants. They were to be stuffed into 20 million mailboxes throughout the country to guide the voters near the end of the referendum campaign.

Opinion polls have indicated the British strongly favor remaining in the community.

The latest, a Harris poll in the London Daily Express, said 55 per cent favored staying in the EEC, 27 per cent wanted Britain to get out and 18 per cent said they did not know.

Bombing in Munich

MUNICH, May 2 (AP).—A bomb Wednesday wrecked a Yugoslav bus and two autos parked outside the Circus Krone Arena, where a Yugoslav orchestra was appearing. There were no injuries.

British Air Offers Referendum Fare

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—British Airways yesterday announced a half-price "referendum" fare to enable British passport-holders to fly home to vote in the June 5 referendum on continued membership in the European Economic Community.

The fare has government approval and will apply to Britons in Continental Europe, Ireland or North Africa. Their tickets will be valid four days, British Airways said.

The House of Commons had refused to allow Britons abroad to vote in absentia.

IBM Rejects Bid For Ban on Sales To South Africa

PITTSBURGH, May 2 (AP).—A proposal to halt the sale of computers to South Africa because of the country's racial policies was rejected by IBM stockholders this week despite a campaign by a coalition of religious groups.

Rejection of a sales ban for the third straight year occurred at IBM's annual meeting here.

There was picketing outside and sometimes bitter debate inside.

Proponents of the ban argue that South Africa would use the computers to further apartheid. The proposal was sponsored by church-affiliated stockholders representing more than 55,600 shares of IBM stock worth more than $9 million. The group includes the Episcopal Church and the National Council of Churches.

"Reasonable people may disagree, but we feel IBM can accomplish more good by remaining in South Africa than by withdrawing," the chairman, Frank Cary, said.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Louis A. FISHOFF, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley FISHOFF and their son, Mr. and Mrs. KAUFMANN and their children, Mr. Emmanuel ABRAMS and his children, the families IDZIAK, SOKAL, DUSZYNSKI, WOLNIAKOWSKI, regret to inform you of the death of

Mr. Louis A. FISHOFF,

Veteran World Wars I and II, Military medal, Bronze star, on May 1st, 1975, at Dreux. The burial will take place on Tuesday, May 6, 1975, at 2:30 p.m., at the cemetery of Neuilly nouveau, Rue Vimy, Nanterre, in the crypt of the American Legion.

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Saar Enmity To France Is 'All Gone'

1.1 Million Germans Drop Old Attitudes

By Paul Kemezis

SAARBRUCKEN, West Germany, May 2 (NYT).—Although they are surrounded by reminders of 300 years of hatred and war between France and Germany, the 1.1 million Germans of the Saar have dropped all traces of enmity toward the French.

In Saarlouis, where the fortress built by King Louis XIV of France is now a city park, 1,500 Frenchmen come from nearby Lorraine to work in the Ford auto plant along with 5,000 Germans and southern Europeans.

In Saarbrücken, whose starkly modern center-city section testifies to the bombing destruction of World War II, it is fashionable to go across the border to eat in France, where the food is not only more tasty, but 30 per cent cheaper.

"There's no more hatred here now; it's all gone," said Wehrner Glauben, a former prisoner of war in France and now a steel worker at the Rochling Steel Mill in Volklingen. The mill, which towers above the narrow brown Saar River, was taken over twice by the French—in 1918 and 1945—in war reparations, and twice returned to its German owners, the last time in 1957.

Seventh Largest

The company, West Germany's seventh-largest steel works, now finds it has benefited from the long years of French ownership.

"We still have many old clients in France who have known us for decades and have confidence in our product," said Hans-Joachim Ludwig, a company spokesman.

In the campaign for regional elections, the divisive past is not a political issue. In earlier decades, when referendums were held to decide whether the region should be ruled by Germany, political parties were split on the fervently nationalistic issue.

Now history comes up only indirectly. Since the Saar did not join the West German republic fully until 1957, it got in late on the country's economic expansion and remains relatively underdeveloped.

Jobless Rate

The economic slump now hitting West Germany bites a little deeper in the Saar. The unemployment rate of 6.4 per cent is one point above the average.

The Christian Democratic Union, which has led the regional government since sovereignty was restored in 1957, argues that it has created 40,000 jobs in the region and that the economic woes are due to the Social Democratic government in Bonn.

The Social Democrats say that the Christian Democrats have mismanaged regional planning.

The Social Democrats' federal energy program, which calls for intensive development of the area's century-old coal mines, could mean job security for the area's 22,000 miners. The number of miners has dwindled in 15 years from 64,000.

Barge Traffic

The area will also benefit from long-term plans to open the Saar River to barge traffic to the Moselle and the Rhine by 1983. The move will cut freight costs and tie the region more firmly to the rest of West Germany.

The Saar's isolation has played a part in diminishing the nationalism once felt in the area. "The workers here don't think they've had the same chance as those elsewhere in Germany," Mr. Glauben said. "And many have never forgotten the attitude of the other Germans who called us 'Saarland French' after the war."

There is also a sympathy here for the French of nearby Lorraine, who seem to Saarlanders to be equally neglected or mishandled by Paris and other Frenchmen.

U.K. Trade Plans Hit by Leaders In Commonwealth

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 2 (AP).—Nonwhite Commonwealth leaders have denounced as inadequate a much-heralded British plan for a "new deal" in world trade.

They were sure of winning a new Commonwealth commitment to step up sanctions against Rhodesia as part of a more active policy toward southern Africa and were pressuring for a declaration by member nations in favor of friendship and cooperation with the new regimes in South Vietnam and Cambodia.

The developments underlined the dominance of the African, Asian and Caribbean members at the eight-day conference of leaders of 34 countries once ruled by Britain and now grouped in a loose partnership of 900 million persons.

The attack on British Prime Minister Harold Wilson's plan to stabilize commodity prices and supplies was led by Prime Minister Forbes Burnham of Guyana.

The six-point program for cooperation between producers and consumers, which Mr. Wilson says is backed by President Ford and the European Economic Community, is aimed at redistributing world wealth "in favor of the poverty-stricken and starving."



Associated Press.

LIVESTOCK AIRLIFT—A number of cattle and sheep trapped on mountain pastures by snow in recent weeks in Switzerland have been taken to lower ground by helicopter, as this one in Wallis canton.

The Worst Malaria Outbreak In 20 Years Surges in India

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, May 2 (NYT).—The worst outbreak of malaria in nearly 20 years is surging through broad sections of India, according to government officials and the World Health Organization here.

The disease, long recognized as the most important public health problem in India, was largely wiped out a decade ago, with sizable U.S. assistance. Its resurgence is attributed to lagging government efforts and complacency, the oil-price increase that has tripled the cost of DDT and insecticides, the increasing resistance of malaria-bearing mosquitoes to DDT and slackening funds to cope with malaria.

Ultimate Effects

An Indian government report said recently: "Unless remedial steps are taken to combat the deteriorating situation, the incidence of malaria is likely to increase rapidly and there may be high mortality due to malaria, which will ultimately affect the growth of industry and agriculture."

The World Health Organization has said that the "occurrence of dangerous [malaria] epidemics cannot be ruled out," in India, as well as other nations in the region.

In India, the number of malaria cases has climbed from 1.3 million in 1972 to 2.5 million last year. World Health Organization officials estimate that the number of detected cases will reach 4 million this year, although the actual number of cases will probably run far higher.

Other nations in the region with serious malaria problems are Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal and Sri Lanka. In 1963, there were only 17 detected cases of malaria in Sri Lanka. Last year, the figure was more than 315,000.

Because of India's size, however, the malaria problem seems especially acute and its abrupt resurgence has worried and embarrassed the government, which has come under some criticism for failing to follow up on malaria control programs that were heavily supported by the United States through the 1960s.

Insufficient Financing

"Now there's insufficient financing and they're without U.S. aid, there are administrative difficulties because the states are in charge of their programs and some of the states have been complacent and inefficient," said a foreign health source.

By contrast with earlier years, however, the number of malaria fatalities is relatively small. In 1953, for example, as many as 800,000 persons in India died from malaria. Currently, mortality cases are unusual.

Harmon Trophy To Skylab Crew

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—President Ford presented Harmon Trophy awards today to three Skylab astronauts for their repair mission in space in 1973.

The President, at ceremonies in the White House Rose Garden, presented the awards to the three members of the Skylab 2 mission—Navy Captains Joseph Kerwin, Paul Weitz, and Charles Conrad (ret.).

They were honored for their flight from March 25 to June 23, 1973, which was launched so that the crew could rendezvous with the disabled Skylab-1 and make the first major repairs on a space vehicle during a mission. The awards have been given annually since 1928 "for outstanding feats of pilot skill" in conventional planes and since 1969 for the operation of spacecraft.

Finns Oust American On Espionage Charge

HELSINKI, May 2 (Reuters).—Lee Gunnar Haglund, 24, a political-science graduate from Portland, Ore., was deported from Finland this week as an undesirable alien, the Interior Ministry said.

Mr. Haglund was arrested here two weeks ago and appeared before the Finnish high court Tuesday on charges of espionage. He was accused of attempting to collect information that could endanger Finland's relations with an unnamed foreign power.

Seizure of 1,638 Bibles On Taiwan Protested

GENEVA, May 2 (UPI).—The World Council of Churches said yesterday that it has asked the Taiwan government to release 1,638 Bibles confiscated in January.

The Rev. Alan Brash, acting general secretary of the council, said in a cable to Premier Chiang Chin-kuo that the seizure represent's "a serious infringement of religious freedom."

An Overactive Sun

Solar, Lunar Oddities Plague Intelsat TV, Phone Operations

By Victor McIlheney

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—An overactive sun and an overbright moon recently have been "fooling" control instruments in space and thus causing brief shutdowns of communications satellites that transmit television between continents and carry more than half the world's transoceanic telephone traffic.

The problems, which have been discussed in public only recently, are indications that maintenance of the 10-year-old network of the 89-nation International Telecommunications Satellite Organization (INTELSAT) is far from routine.

Engineers in the Washington control rooms of the U.S.-owned Communications Satellite Corp. (COMSAT), who manage the network for Intelsat, have been working on the problems.

The solar problem involved showers of particles during solar "flares" March 11 and Oct. 13 last year, building up excess electrical charge on surfaces that had not been grounded electrically aboard a satellite.

"Noise" from resultant electrical discharges confused readings of which way the on-board antennas were pointed, causing the antennas to point away from earth and cutting off communications for a time.

The problems with solar particles have led to more throrough electrical grounding aboard the latest of the current generation of the 1,600-pound, 10-foot-long Intelsat 4 satellites. It is expected to lead to thicker armoring of electrical connections on the next generation of satellites.

The lunar problem arose March 27. It was during one of the two periods of 45 days each year when communications satellites, stationed 22,300 miles above the equator, experience up to 70 minutes of darkness every 24 hours.

During such times, the satellites, which spin about 50 times a minute to hold their assigned positions and pointing-directions, use an infrared "earth detector" to keep their bearings instead of the sun detector they use in daylight.

To avoid contamination from moonlight, the earth detector is programmed to ignore infrared light for about five-thousandths of a second during each rotation, which lasts a bit more than a second.

Extra Pulse

But on March 27, the light from a full moon unusually close to earth lasted longer than expected. It threw an extra pulse of light each time the craft rotated into the earth detector, indicating that the craft was spinning at twice the normal rate.

On communications satellites, to keep their antennas always pointed toward earth, the antenna-bearing portion of the craft spins in the opposite direction from the rest of the structure at exactly the same rate. This is called "de-spinning."

On March 27, the satellite's electronics were receiving an "earth" indication twice as often as usual. A command went to de-spin the antenna section at 100 RPM, not 50, instantly blacking out communications.

The incidents have had little effect on the more than 99.9-percent reliability achieved by the Intelsat network, which has three operable satellites stationed in orbit 22,300 miles above the equator in the Atlantic, and two each above the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

When problems affect one of the satellites, nearby back-up craft can be called into service within minutes.

U.S. Court Allows Anti-Trust Action Against TV Units

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—The Supreme Court has let stand a ruling leaving the government free to pursue an anti-trust case against the major television networks despite an earlier dismissal.

The court dismissed an appeal this week from a decision of U.S. District Judge Robert Kelleher in Los Angeles dismissing the anti-trust suit without prejudice. The networks argued it should have been dismissed with prejudice, blocking the government from filing suit again.

The Supreme Court ruled it lacked jurisdiction to hear the appeal. Justice William Rehnquist dissented.

On Dec. 10, two weeks after the dismissal, the government filed a new anti-trust action against NBC, CBS and ABC. Like the earlier suit, the new action charges that the networks have excluded from prime time all entertainment programs in which they do not own an interest.

In their defense to the original suit, the networks sought access to tape recordings and papers reflecting discussions by former President Richard Nixon and his aides. They charged that the suit was part of an effort, begun during the 1972 presidential campaign, to inhibit network reporting of news.

Glomar Barge Shifted in U.S.

REDWOOD CITY, Calif., May 2 (AP).—A 300-foot barge which reportedly was used to raise part of a sunken Soviet submarine last summer has been towed through San Francisco Bay en route to Los Angeles, the Coast Guard reported.

The giant submersible steel barge has been moored here on and off since 1972, but it did not attract attention until March, when it was revealed that the vessel was part of the $250-million submarine-raising project.

The 618-foot recovery ship Glomar Explorer left Long Beach, Calif., April 16 for an undisclosed location. Sources said the ship was expected to rendezvous at sea with the barge for an attempt this summer to recover from the sunken sub a device that can help break the Russian secret code.

Canada Lawmakers Vote Pay Increase

OTTAWA, May 2 (AP).—The House of Commons voted this week to raise the pay of members of Canada's Parliament from $18,000 to $24,000 a year.

A small group, including former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker, opposed the pay boost, which was approved on its final reading by a vote of 175 to 35. Before it goes into effect, it must be approved by the Senate and the governor-general appointed by the Queen. No obstacle was foreseen in the Senate, whose members would get the same pay increase.



Associated Press.

LOOKING UP—Dancers of the Bolshoi Ballet troupe peering out the windows of a bus during a sightseeing tour of New York where they are performing.

Top Protestant Hardliners Are Early Winners in Ulster

BELFAST, May 2 (AP).—Two leading Protestant hardliners, the Rev. Ian Paisley and William Craig, were among candidates elected yesterday in Northern Ireland's vote for a 78-seat convention to draw up a new constitution giving the province's Roman Catholics a share in power.

Mr. Paisley and Mr. Craig, firm opponents of power-sharing, were among 12 early winners in the poll conducted on a proportional representation basis to insure Catholic representation.

The Protestant Ulster Unionist coalition won eight seats: six of them went to the official Unionists led by Harry West, one to the hard-line Democratic Unionists led by Mr. Paisley and one to the Ulster Vanguard led by Mr. Craig.

The Catholic-oriented Social Democratic and Labor party (SDLP) won three seats and the nonsectarian Alliance party one.

Gerry Fitt, leader of the SDLP, who already represents his electoral district in the British Parliament, was elected to the convention.

Mr. Paisley and Mr. Craig helped bring down an earlier attempt to give Catholics a say in government last May. They mobilized support for a general strike which brought down Northern Ireland's first power-sharing executive in more than 50 years.

Meanwhile, an army spokesman in Londonderry said that troops had to fire rubber bullets at 200 youths who tried to grab ballot boxes after the polls closed last night.

A number of persons were hurt in the encounter, the spokesman said.

The voter turnout was estimated at 60 per cent despite reports of intimidation throughout the province.

The election was boycotted by the Sinn Fein, political arm of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which before its Feb. 10 cease-fire had waged a campaign of violence to merge the predominantly Protestant province with the overwhelmingly Catholic Irish Republic.

Meanwhile, two gunmen in the Catholic Ardoyne District of Belfast shot a Protestant bus inspector today.

Tories Score Big Gains in Local Voting

Labor Party Loses 222 Council Seats

LONDON, May 2 (UPI).—The Conservatives made big gains in local government elections yesterday, nearly complete results showed today.

The elections were for one-third of the seats in city and town councils in central and northern England.

With most results announced, the Conservatives claimed to have gained 216 council seats and lost 4, the Labor party lost 222 seats and won 7 and the Liberals gained 22 seats but lost 29.

Independents gained 5 and lost 5.

The local elections were the first in Britain since the national general election in October, in which Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party won an increased majority in Parliament.

Partial Indication

The local elections gave only a partial indication of the current political situation in Britain. In most areas, less than half of the registered voters went to the polls.

However, the Conservatives, who lost three out of the last four national elections, called the results "very encouraging."

Labor party officials attributed their losses to rising local taxes and the Labor government's tough budget measures announced last month.

Labor lost control of city councils in Birmingham and Leed. The Conservatives gained control in Bury, Stockport, Wirral and Calderdale—all industrial areas in northern England.

Labor held overall control of city governments in Manchester, Newcastle Upon Tyne and Sheffield, but with smaller majorities.

2 East Germans Flee

ESCHWEGE, West Germany, May 2 (UPI).—Two uniformed East German soldiers scrambled over barbed-wire fences to escape to West Germany Tuesday, border guards said.

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Aug. 29-Sept. 7	International Radio and TV Exhibition 1975 Berlin
Sept. 25-Sept. 29	12th Overseas Import Fair "Partner of Progress"
Oct. 15-Oct. 18	Büro-data Berlin 1975 Exhibition of the Office Industry
Jan. 23-Feb. 1	International Green Week Berlin 1976
Feb. 28-Mar. 7	10th International Tourism-Exchange (ITB) Berlin 1976 Boat, Sports and Recreation Exhibition (BSF) Berlin

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 6— Saturday-Sunday, May 3-4, 1975

America's Opportunity...

Unlike the ordeals in Vietnam that Americans witnessed so helplessly in the years of war, the resettlement of Vietnamese refugees is a problem that ordinary people of the United States have the power to solve.

The unfortunate conditions of unemployment today, fears for the economic future and even some lingering bitterness about the war may help explain the uneasiness expressed in communities from California to Florida as they face a sudden influx of Vietnamese refugees. But the better instincts of human behavior must and surely will prevail.

Government, civic and religious leaders at all levels of society have an urgent obligation to assert their role of leadership, to dampen irrational fears. Already there are touching instances of Hungarian, Cuban and other refugees' from earlier crises offering their services as individuals to help the Vietnamese people through the painful reorientation that they themselves had experienced.

It is most essential that the federal government provide unequivocal affirmation immediately that resettlement is a national obligation; no local authority can be expected to pay costs that should be borne by the whole society—a cost far less, incidentally, than the nation would have been asked to pay if the war had gone on.

...And Responsibility

Too many extraneous issues were involved in Thursday's defeat of the Vietnam humanitarian aid proposal in the House of Representatives to justify President Ford's denunciation of this vote as an indication of lack of congressional concern. New legislation targeted directly to the resettlement problem in the United States is already in preparation and should be expedited. Congress has an inescapable responsibility to make speedy and adequate financing available.

There is no need for a vast government bureaucracy. Dozens of voluntary agencies are standing by and ready to help locate families in homes and specialized jobs across the country. They have long and impressive records of experience in this task, in numbers far greater than are anticipated in arrivals from Vietnam, and have shown more human sensitivity and individual interest than could any computerized government program. A large part of federal funding should be channeled through these private aid societies.

For their part, the Vietnamese people themselves are not exactly inexperienced in the problems of adjustment to new circumstances, in the flexibility required to adapt under hardship. Many of the refugees are persons of high education and talent from which this country can draw benefit over many years to come.

The Vietnamese immigration is occurring with unprecedented suddenness, without benefit of any preparation, material or psychological, either among the immigrants or their hosts. The problems are enormous, but they are not overwhelming. This is a human challenge to which American society can and will respond.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Gains on Greek Bases

The government of Greece has now indicated clearly that it will not permit resentment over United States behavior during the Cyprus tragedy of 1974 to destroy the links with America that are vital for Greek security. Negotiations about the American military presence in Greece have not been concluded; but the communiqué issued after the latest round of talks suggests the likelihood of a settlement reasonably satisfactory to both.

At Greece's request, the United States has agreed to terminate the Navy's home-porting arrangement at Elefsis, west of Athens, and to close the Air Force base at Hellenikon Airport, east of Athens. These agreements may cause inconveniences but they will not basically reduce military capability in the area.

Although the separate American air base will close, some American facilities which contribute to Greek defense needs will continue to operate from the Greek Air Force base at Hellenikon. The U.S. Navy's home-porting arrangement, which stationed 3,000 American servicemen and their families in the already-jammed Athens-Piraeus area, was bitterly resented by Greek democrats who regarded it as ostentatious backing for the despised military dictatorship.

When Greece withdrew from NATO commands to protest the failure of the alliance and of the United States to prevent Turkey's massive invasion of Cyprus last August, it also threatened to close all American bases on Greek territory. The communique merely says "agreement is expected on the elimination, reduction and consolidation of the other American facilities. The installations that remain will be put under Greek command."

Most of these actions might well have been taken had there been no Cyprus crisis. The home-porting agreement of 1973 was an aberration from what should have been Washington's policy, in Greece as it had been in Turkey, to cut back those aspects of the *American military presence not related to* security. The atmosphere of the Greek-American talks thus far provides hope for a conclusion that will ease relations without damaging the security of either country or of the West as a whole.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Progress in Portugal

Portugal's weekend elections represented good news on several counts. They took place, despite fears that the officers who last year ended a half-century of authoritarian rule might cancel them. They were fair and tranquil, a matter of pride to the Portuguese. And they were dominated by democratic parties of the center-left and center, the Socialists (38 per cent) and Popular Democrats (27 per cent), representing the elements most determined to bring Portugal into the European mainstream. The Communists took only 12 per cent, a result no less satisfying for being widely expected. The votes cast (and the blank ballots returned) in compliance with the stated wishes of the military rulers were just as few.

To be sure, Portugal's search for a modern identity is far from over. The officers of the ruling Armed Forces Movement will continue to wield effective power under a pact they imposed on the civilian politicians. The Moscow-supported Communist party continues to exert far more influence, through its strength in the unions and media as well as the Movement, than its slice of the vote would indicate. But the civilian parties, and the Socialists in particular, now have a greatly enhanced standing. The pre-election sense of an inevitable march toward a Soviet-allied dictatorship of the left has been checked, if not broken. These are major gains.

One hopes that Henry Kissinger shares this view. For the secretary of state has been the principal propagator, up to now, of alarms that Portugal was descending into darkness and sweeping a good part of the West along with it. He said of Portugal a month ago that he was "disquieted by an evolution in which there is a danger that the democratic process may become a sham and in which parties are getting into a dominant position whose interests we would not have thought were necessarily friendly to the United States." As Portuguese moderates themselves will tell you, they have a long way to go. The least Mr Kissinger can do now, however, is to find an occasion to try to soften the harsh impact which, understandably, his remarks produced in Lisbon.

Portugal is in a terribly difficult situation in which there is already an all too strong temptation to blame the United States for its ills, as some Portuguese, for instance, are now blaming us for the economic troubles which the Armed Forces Movement's own economic extremism has brought upon the country. The United States should not, even by its rhetorical alarms, be nourishing that temptation. On the contrary, the United States should be expressing its sympathetic understanding of the strides which the Portuguese *have taken in the last year and of* the challenges still before them.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

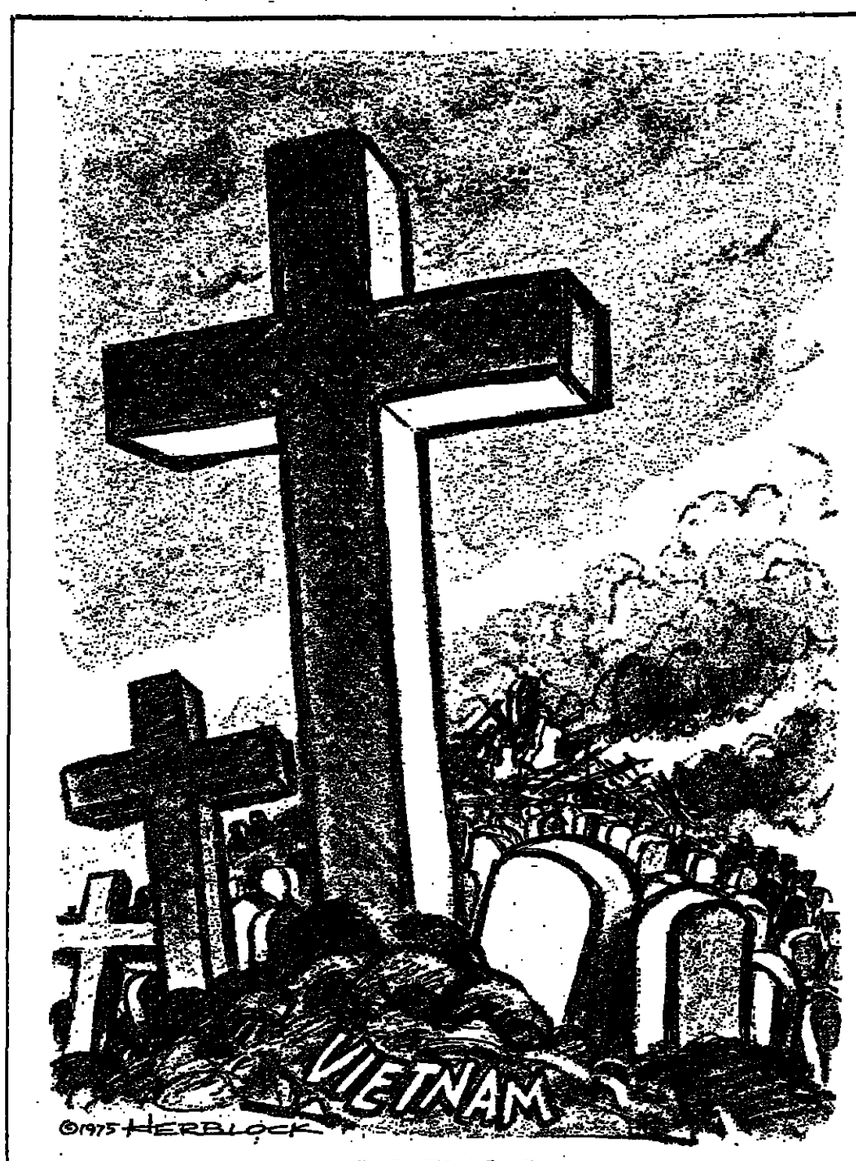
May 3, 1900

CHICAGO—So far as the number of spectators who assembled to witness the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey yesterday is concerned, the affair was a success. The crowds along the line of march are variously estimated at between 400,000 and 600,000, but in respect to the enthusiasm shown, it was disappointing to those who are interested in the admiral's presidential aspirations.

Fifty Years Ago

May 3, 1925

NEW YORK—David Belasco startled the theatrical world here today by the announcement that Fanny Brice, star of "The Music Box Revue," and formerly with the "Follies," would be the star of a forthcoming Belasco dramatic production. This will lift the former New York newsgirl, already famous as a comédienne, to the pinnacle of stardom and shows the confidence that Belasco has in her.



'It Is Finished'

The Shift to Worldwide Reflation

By Yves Laulan

PARIS—The year 1974 has been the year of the Great Inflation in the world. The year 1975 will be that of worldwide reflation.

Indeed, one after the other, all industrialized countries, and most recently Austria and Spain, have taken steps in order to stimulate their economies.

Great Britain started the ball rolling as early as July, 1974, followed in the fall by the Netherlands and West Germany, precisely at the time when the U.S. administration was still preaching for more consumer restraint and a 5-per-cent surtax bill was submitted to Congress.

Broadly speaking, countries fall into two categories. Those which took action at the end of 1974 while others, such as the United States, France, Italy, and Japan, chose to wait till the first term of 1975 to follow suit.

This is hardly a surprise, considering that the first group includes the economies which were affected by the economic downturn as early as the second half of 1973. Indeed, the same countries were able to keep inflation —relatively speaking—under control, with a yearly rate of "only" 7 per cent in 1974 in West Germany and 11 per cent in the Netherlands.

The Contrast

By contrast, economic expansion was allowed to continue throughout part of 1974 in most countries in the second group.

Moreover, it was also in those countries that inflation reached its peak with a maximum rate of 18 per cent in June, 1974, in France but with an average rate of 20 per cent for the year in Japan and 25 per cent in Italy.

The scope and importance of these recovery programs vary widely from country to country. In the Netherlands again, in West Germany, in Denmark, where the unemployment rate zoomed to a record rate of 8 per cent, the cumulative amount of increased government spending might be as high as 4 or 5 per cent of GNP—certainly the largest stimulating program implemented since World War II. As a comparison, the tax cuts recently voted by the U.S. Congress, $22.8 billion, are only 1.6 per cent of U.S. GNP. As for the other European countries, which are bound to more restraint because of inflation, those measures represent a mere 1 to 1.5 per cent of GNP.

The whole spectrum of available policy instruments is being used. The ancient quarrel of acting through the budget or through money supply is buried for good.

The No. 1 priority in Europe is to fight unemployment and to compensate the unemployed.

However, governments have been reluctant to create public works projects. They have preferred measures designed to stir business up, notably various fiscal encouragements to private investment. The remarkable exception is Belgium where 30,000 jobs financed through public funds have recently been opened.

French Refusal

Except in the Netherlands and West Germany, no doubt *because of the favorable balance of* payments and price situation there, governments have shied away from encouraging private consumption. Thus, the French government has refused to cut back added-value rates on durable goods. This stands in marked contrast with the United States where the Congress, under the pressure of the public, seems determined to boost flagging consumer confidence at all costs.

This difference in attitude is no doubt related to the fact that, except in Denmark, no European country has an unemployment rate higher than 3 per cent against a near 10-per-cent rate in the United States. In Europe, the public seems to tolerate unemployment better than what was expected; also, at government level, there is a nagging feeling that the goals of full employment commonly accepted over the last 25 years are gradually fading.

On the other hand, one has to realize that this injection of additional liquidities in the economies, by means of deficit spending or a further relaxation of credits, takes place at a rate of price increase practically unchanged as compared with that of last year.

Hence two observations:. First, the vigorous deflationary policies carried out everywhere last year which resulted in severe credit cuts and steep rises in interest rates have not been able to stabilize or reduce prices. Secondly, in all likelihood, the reflationary policies will result in an instant resumption of inflation.

As a result, there is a worldwide "Stop-and-Go" policy, along the lines of the British model in the 1960s.

In other words, when governments put the brakes on economies, this does not result in price stability. It only permits, over a period of time, a "plateau" of price increases. Then unemployment starts to spread and the governments are under strong pressure to relax their policies. If such a scheme is to take place, the world economy, after a short-lived period of stabilization on a plateau of price increases of 10-15 per cent, will move to another plateau of, say, 20-25 per cent. At this stage, a drive towards stabilization would be attempted and then dropped again. And then why not, after a while, yet another cycle of stabilization plus unemployment, more inflation plus recovery, and a price level which the mind refuses to even consider.

The industrialized countries could therefore climb the painful steps of inflation "Brazilian" style.

At this stage, it is hard to conceive that our present system of market economy operating in the framework of relatively stable prices, particularly as regards savings and financing mechanisms, could be maintained much longer.

Fortunately, we are far from such a pitiful situation. However, we have to face the harsh fact that the world economy is well on its way to it.

This is enough to justify the cautious approach by governments to the process of reflation.

—*Letter*—

Blacklists

With the revelation of the Arab blacklist, (re Zionist finance) President Ford wasted no time in pulling out the soap box to denounce this economic pressure by saying that such a boycott was contrary to "American principles."

It was therefore of exceptional interest to read (IHT, April 25) that these principles, under the auspices of the Treasury, have blocked trade with Cambodia. Lucky Cambodians. They can now join the lucky peoples of Albania, North Korea and Cuba who have been coexisting with American economics for several years.

The Arabs have a blacklist. We have "sanctions." Anybody care to give a dime for the difference?

TIM O'CONNOR.
Copenhagen.

After Saigon's Fall

In Washington, Time For Needed Reflection

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—After the fall of Saigon, you might think that Washington needs a little time for quiet reflection, but that's not the way it is. The hunt is on for explanations, lessons, and scapegoats, and our gabbiest politicians are popping off before they have anything sensible to say.

Some of them suggest we need a new beginning with a new secretary of state. Some, including the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, of all people, think that maybe we should begin thinking about withdrawing our troops from South Korea, probably the next target of Communist pressure. Others want fewer refugees, more military arms, and a reappraisal of our whole policy of détente and leadership in the world.

This was probably inevitable after the blunders and disappointments in Southeast Asia, but it is not very helpful. All the major capitals are reappraising their future policies now, and sudden decisions in Washington, or emotional talk about getting out of Korea, can only make things even worse than they actually are.

The Future

In Europe, Japan, the Middle East, Moscow and Peking, officials are probably paying more attention to Washington's reaction to the events in Southeast Asia than to the fall of Saigon itself. Particularly, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia, and New Zealand will be looking to the future of American policy rather than the past.

Accordingly, it is a delicate moment in world politics, a time for caution and reflection. There is, for example, a struggle now going on in the cabinet in Ankara whether Turkey should not cut its ties with the North Atlantic alliance and side with the oil states in the Middle East, which have the fuel and the money. Thus, any sign of doubt, weakness, or withdrawal now in Washington could shake the whole system of alliances in the free world.

This point is clearly understood by the administration here. President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger have said very little in public, but they have been in touch privately with the allies, trying to calm things down, and with Moscow and Peking to avoid any misinterpretations of Washington's acceptance of the defeat in Southeast Asia.

Kissinger got very little help from Peking in his efforts to avoid a battle for Saigon, and no help at all from Prince Norodom Sihanouk for cooperation in the surrender of Cambodia, but he did get at least limited assistance from the Russians, and it is interesting that Moscow has not allowed the Communist capture of Saigon to interfere with its policy of detente with the United States.

In the Middle East, which is now the most dangerous area of world politics, neither the Arabs nor the Israelis, who rejected Kissinger's efforts at mediation, have sided with those who are now calling for his resignation. On the contrary, in these critical days of the collapse of his policy in Indochina, both Sadat in Cairo and Rabin in Jerusalem have expressed their hope that he will be around for the next phase of the Middle East negotiations.

The White House staff is bombarded with questions but is likewise pleading for patience. Ron Nessen, the President's press secretary, showed up at a news briefing wearing a bullet-proof vest. It would withstand 38-caliber gunfire, he said, but he didn't know whether it would stand up under the fire of reporters' questions. It was a weak cry for mercy, but even humor is no defense in Washington these days.

For the rest of May, the administration will be trying to reach a new understanding and better consultation with Congress and the allies on future foreign policy. Next week, the foreign ministers of the Latin American countries will be in Washington, and it is Kissinger's hope that this will begin a new and major effort to reappraise the economic and political defense of the hemisphere.

Kissinger concedes now that, in the preoccupation with Southeast Asia and the Middle East in recent years, Washington has not paid as much attention to this hemisphere and to Europe and Japan as it should. After the OAS meeting in Washington, there will be meetings with the NATO allies and later with Japan in an effort to restore the balance and improve the consultation in the free world.

To Cooperate

Congress as a whole, and particularly the members of the Foreign Relations and the Foreign Affairs Committees of the Senate and the House, are eager to cooperate with the President and the secretary of state in this exercise.

While Mansfield and others are calling for a withdrawal of troops from Europe and Korea, a majority of Congress wants a new emphasis on holding the alliances together, and a strengthening of the trilateral relations among the Americas, Europe and Japan.

There is anxiety in Washington, and a lot of headline hunters on the side, but in general the seriousness of the situation has produced a mood of responsibility and a willingness to consult and cooperate.

The Turks and Their Army

By C. L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—The Turks are an extraordinarily tough and military people and their army leaders have either directly or indirectly influenced political affairs for centuries. Long before Kemal Ataturk, a distinguished general, created a republic on the ashes of the Ottoman Empire, there had been a tradition of interference by officers in civilian government.

The Ottoman regime started in 1909 and time and again the military stepped in to sway its decisions. The elite Janisary Corps would overturn its mess cauldrons as a sign of displeasure before moving against dictates of one or another vizier or sultan.

When Ataturk staged his revolution with the aid of another victorious commander, the late President Inonu, it is significant that both men discarded their uniforms before assuming civilian power—at a time when civilians elsewhere, notably Italy, were donning uniforms to reinforce their position.

A Tradition

Nevertheless, a Turkish admiral subsequently remarked: "Turkey was invaded by its own armed forces." And, although Ataturk charged the military to stay out of politics, President Sunay, a retired general, told me in 1971: "Ataturk relied above all on the army to save the republic." The tradition of military interference in politics was reactivated in 1960 and 1971.

Five of the republic's six presidents had previously been high officers. Nevertheless, the army is said by today's civilian leaders to be moving away from the old tradition of direct interference. Even in the past, the military showed a tendency, not seen in other lands, to assume power forcibly with the desire to shed it as soon as it deemed safe, handing authority back to civilians.

Thus when today's chief of staff, Gen. Semih Sancar says: "We are compelled and determined to safeguard our national interests," this is not interpreted by anyone as an implied warning to contemporary politicians that the army might step in again.

Premier Demirel (whose previous government was ousted by an officers' ultimatum on March 12, 1971) told me: "I've often said of military interventions that whatever they bring is less than they take. We have had very sad experiences of the army in politics.

"Our army is conscious of this and knows it weakens its position with the people. But there are very special conditions in Turkey: Our army has never wanted to keep the reins, to run the country; and it has always kept its word on this."

Ecevit's View

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, chief of the opposition, adds: "Our army is politically conscious but it knows it will lose its military strength and the support of the people if it interferes excessively. I think the army will refrain from intervention in the future.

"It found when it intervened in 1971 that it couldn't influence this society any more because it had become too complex, and during our recent six and a half months crisis [when parliament couldn't agree on any government] there were no hints of military intervention."

Yet it is difficult for a people whose past has been so strongly marked by a particular national trait to reckon this has finally been erased. Moreover, since the Cyprus landings of last summer the army has been heavily engaged in the business it is trained for and has little time left over for politics.

The generals, by the mere presence of their troops in Cyprus, have regained much of the popularity they lost between 1971 and 1973 when their "interim regime" permitted them to rule repressively behind the scenes. It is improbable that today's top officers would willingly sacrifice their new prestige by asserting "legal rights" to "seize power directly"—in the language of the army's 1971 ultimatum.

What cannot, however, be asserted with any confidence is that a future generation of military leaders would be governed by similar wisdom, in the absence of public disfavor such as Sancar's generation experienced. Nor is the army always free of conspiracies within its own ranks.

In 1960 a right-wing plot by young officers seized power; in 1972 a left-wing officers' plot was squashed. The military hierarchy itself opposes extremes of Communism on the left and religious bigotry or excessive land holdings on the right.

As a political force today's army message is implicit rather than direct. This message, directed to all parties by innuendo, is that the military would simply not accept what it regards as any excessive concessions by Ankara to obtain a compromise Cyprus solution.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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IRAQ

Glorious Past....Promising Future

Iraq	— An Arab country, situated in the North-East of the Arab Peninsula, and the South-West of Asia. The Arab Gulf forms part of its southern borders.
Capital	— Baghdad.
Major cities	— Basrah, Mosul, Kirkuk.
Population	— 10,500,000.
Area	— 348,446 sq. kms.
Physical features	— The mountains (north & north-east). — The plateau. — The Plains (fertile land between the Tigris and Euphrates). — The Desert (in the West).
Climate	Semi-continental (a relatively short, cold and dry winter, and a long, dry, hot summer. Sunny all year round).
Main resources	— Oil and sulphur.
Nationalities	— The majority are Arabs, followed by the Kurds, who constitute one-sixth of the population. There are some other small minorities.
Political form	— Socialist, democratic (there is a Progressive National Front of three parties under the leadership of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party). Highest legislative and executive authority—Revolutionary Command Council and Council of Ministers.

MESOPOTAMIA, the historic land between the Tigris and the Euphrates, has meant many different things. For readers of the Bible, the name—or any one of its synonyms or near synonyms—may conjure up a picture of the Garden of Eden, the Tower of Babel, or the Great Flood; or it may call to mind the story of the patriarchs, of Daniel and Nebuchadnezzar, or the handwriting on the wall.

To some the name has associations with the Code of Hammurabi, the death of Alexander the Great, the exploits of Harun al-Rashid. Others will think in this connection of Chaldean astrology, the Royal Tombs of Ur, or the fabulous oil deposits of the Middle East.

Mesopotamia gives tremendous perspective to our modern civilization. In common with the rest of the ancient Near East—Egypt, Palestine, Syria and Iran—Mesopotamia had put in more time on the progress of mankind, before the rise of Greece and Rome, than has elapsed between the Homeric age and our own times. When Rome, founded, according to tradition, in the 8th century B.C., was less than a hundred years old, Nineveh in Assyria had come to the end of a 4,000-year career.

Yet what Mesopotamia achieved during several millenniums of steady progress did not come to an abrupt close when the Greeks took over. Through one channel or another, the fruits of that accumulated experience had already spread to Europe, to enrich the classical world and to be passed along eventually to our own culture as a living and tangible force.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE

The task of achieving political independence was performed, in form, by the Revolution of July 14, 1958, which overthrew the monarchy in Iraq and declared the Republic. It disengaged Iraq from the Baghdad Pact and liberated the currency from dependency on the sterling. The form, however, still lacked the political, economic and intellectual content of independence in a dangerous way, which kept the Revolution under constant threat and strain for the next ten years that followed.

The Ba'ath Party which came to power on July 17, 1967, adopted a daring progressive policy and waged a fierce war against foreign monopolies, to achieve complete political and economic independence.

The greatest step came with the decision to nationalize the oil wealth of Iraq. The move was difficult and risky, but the success meant great economic, thus political, independence as oil represents the major source of income in Iraq. The Iraqi government took control of 65 % of the oil producing sector of the national economy and 99.75 % of the oil-rich lands.

Iraq also controls all its other natural resources, mainly sulphur. One of the factors that helped Iraq to achieve success is that it has a highly efficient technical cadre of Iraqis.

PLANNING AND GROWTH

Planning occupies a central position of importance in building and development of the national economy according to present and future needs. For the first time in Iraq, there are planning mechanisms of fairly high quality and efficiency.

In the past few years, the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party in Iraq succeeded in achieving:

— the objective study and analysis of the Iraqi economy to discover gaps, define resources and find out the potential,

— the building of a strongly developec economy that would continually increase the level of incomes and bridge the income gaps,

— the liberation of the Iraqi economy from the vestiges of foreign domination.

These general lines of strategy were put into effect through:

— the development of production and the utilization of all resources of modern technology to build the national economy,



Vice-President Saddam Hussein.

— expansion in human and material investment to insure speedy and balanced development in the economic and cultural fields,

— coordination between investment and savings with emphasis on national savings in order to develop self-propensity for growth,

— coordination between the policy of consumption and the requirements of growth to realize a surplus in national savings, and fruitful investment which should go in line with the main objective of development—raising the standard of living,

— expansion of the export infrastructure and diversification of exports, ensuring higher productivity, better marketing and direction of production to serve the interests of the people so that it could lead to a higher and better standard of living,

— preparation of a comprehensive plan for economic and social growth involving a detailed program of production, income, labour, consumption, savings and foreign trade.

The preliminary results of these progressive policies of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party proved successful. The Iraqi economy grew in the years after 1963 at a higher rate than in the previous years. In 1969, the Iraqi national income was nearly 869 million Iraqi Dinars (I.D. = U.S.$3.37). It rose to I.D. 1,218 m. in 1972 and to about I.D.2,250 in 1974 (the end of the 1970-74 five-year plan). This means an increase of I.D.1,381 million between 1969-1974, thus, an increase of 159% and annual growth of 24 %. This rate of growth has been the highest in modern Iraqi economy.

Per capita income in Iraq rose from I.D.100 in 1969 to I.D.230 in 1974, meaning an annual increase of 20 %.

The rapid economic development in Iraq did not come as a result of an increase in oil revenues only, but also from growth in other sectors of the economy.

The agricultural sector's income increased from I.D.202 m. in 1969 to I.D.350 m. in 1974.

Income from converted industries increased from I.D.103 m. in 1969 to I.D.205 m. in 1974, with an annual growth of 14 %

Investment in 1970-1974 Development Plan totalled I.D.1,560 m., 930 m. of which were invested in the central government sector, I.D.322 m. in self-financed production institutions of the public sector and I.D.285 m. contributed by the private sector. The total investment is twice as much as the (1965-69) Plan.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Almost the whole burden of public services is laid upon the shoulders of the government. Therefore, it has to provide the whole range of public utilities such as health, education, electricity, public transport and others.

Provision of the best and widest possible range of public amenities for the Iraqi people is one of the social objectives of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party. Spending on health and education has risen immensely during the past few years. The law of health insurance in the countryside insured 70 % of the population of Iraq.

It is notable that education (from kindergarten throughout university) is completely free including all expenses of tuition, books equipment and recreational facilities. Medical services and hospitalization in Iraq, which is quite efficient, are also free.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party has always emphasized the policy of positive neutrality and non-alignment as basic to its international relations stressing the progressive and democratic content of this policy. The Arab liberation causes, particularly those of Palestine and the Arab Gulf, are some of the considerations determining Iraq's international stands. In general, Iraq endevours to establish better relations with all countries that are not openly hostile to it.



President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakar.

KURDISH QUESTION

The Ba'ath Party believes that the Kurdish national movement in Iraq, despite some circumstantial errors and isolationist trends, is essentially a legitimate national movement, so long as it works within the Republic of Iraq. Since the Party assumed power in 1968, it bore the responsibility of guaranteeing constitutional and legal rights for the Kurdish population. The manifesto of March 11, 1971, which came as a result of extensive efforts, announced the Autonomous Rule Law. The Law became part of the Constitution and was put into effect gradually.

There is a Kurdish vice-president, and four ministers in the present government. According to the above mentioned law, there shall always be a fair Kurdish representation in the central government.

EDUCATION

The last few years witnessed a fundamental development in the field of education. 23 % of the budget and 7 % of Iraq's total national income has been allcoated for education.

New and extensive educational programs have been introduced to satisfy the country's present and future needs and go in line with the recent development plan.

Education in Iraq is completely free (from kindergarten throughout university), including all costs of tuition, books, equipment and recreational facilities).

The progressive Ba'ath Party in Iraq paid great attention to higher education and scientific research. It has allocated an amount of 83.9 million Iraqi Dinars for this year alone. In 1972-73, I.D.22 m. has been allocated for university buildings.

A law for the rewarding of returning immigrant brains has been issued, which has assured the returnees and other high-degree holders of outstanding financial and moral advantages.

There are thousands of well-provided for elementary and secondary schools in Iraq. There are five universities and a good number of vocational, technical and industrial schools and institutions.

ILLITERACY

Iraq has, thus far, been the most successful country in eradicating illiteracy. The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party launched an extensive campaign, throughout the country, to eradicate illiteracy. The media (Radio and TV) participated actively in this campaign.

WOMEN

Women in Iraq enjoy constitutional and practical equality. They have equal work opportunities, thus, equal access to vocational training and positions. They receive equal pay and get equal promotion. There is no sex-based discrimination in the educational and legal fields. Women and men can go to any college or major in any scientific field, as they have equal opportunities. There are hundreds of successful Iraqi women doctors, including surgeons, in addition to women architects, professors, journalists and judges.

As the government is the major and best employer in Iraq, thousands of women civil servants enjoy all the rights and are wholly protected by the law. Working mothers receive a two-month paid maternity leave.

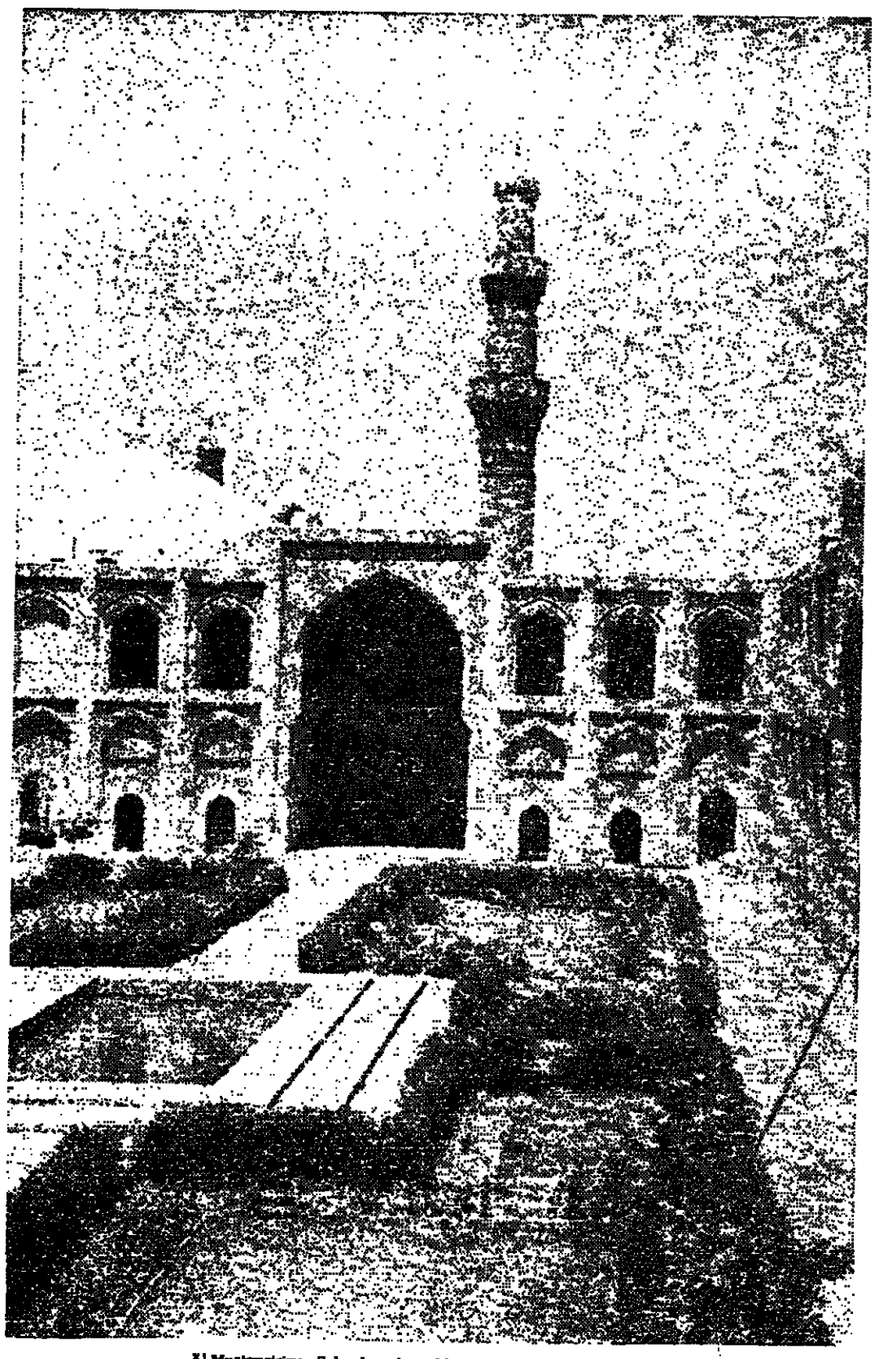
Women are equally treated before Courts, and in business they can get loans and credits independently and with no difficulty.

The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, with its progressive policy, works tirelessly towards the economic and political liberation of the Arab women, particularly the Iraqi.

Cultural and educational policies are geared towards the advancement and equality of women.



Ali Baba and the forty thieves fountain in Baghdad.



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ART MARKET

When the Auction Itself Is a Work of Art

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, May 2 (IHT).—The elements of a perfect sale were present Wednesday at the Hotel Drouot in the auction of gouaches, paintings and books by François-Louis Schmied and some lacquer work by Jean Dunand and his son and successor, Bernard.

In the first place, the sale focused on the life and work of one of the finest illustrators of the Arts Déco period, and it brought to light a major series of gouaches and oils done for two books—"Faust" and "Le Sud Marocain"—that had been lost from sight.

Félix Marcilhac, probably the leading expert outside the museum world on Arts Déco objects, and Lynne Thornton, who specializes in minor painters of the 1880-1940 period, did the catalogue, which itself was an art book. It reflected the passionate interest of a collector—Marcilhac himself, who was buying Schmied before he ever thought of becoming a professional. Every item was described as it should be and was related to the books it illustrated, making the catalogue a model of fine scholarship, enhanced by fine layout.

It was mostly a collector's auction, with fewer dealers than usual bidding. The buyers knew what they wanted and bought what they liked, not because they were speculating. They included Yves Saint-Laurent, Baron "Kim" d'Estinville and Hélène Rochas as well as younger collectors such as Christian de Quay. This accounts for the atmosphere at the sale, totally different from the usual bustling and jostling.

This belated, post mortem homage to Schmied was only fitting. Born in Geneva in 1873, to a family of a wealthy and conventional bourgeois background, Schmied had to overcome a good deal of opposition before being allowed to give up a job in his father's firm and study wood-block making at the Ecole des Arts Industriels in his native city. There he made friends with Jean Dunand, who was taking courses in sculpture and metalworking. The friendship was lifelong and resulted in the finest books of the Arts Déco period.

In Paris

Schmied came to Paris in 1895, and in 1911 produced his first illustrated book, very much in the style of the period, while Dunand was doing metal work reflecting the combined influence of Cubism and African Art.

Schmied's talent, like Dunand's, blossomed in the twenties and thirties; he produced his finest books between 1922 and 1936. According to Marcilhac, the first work in which Schmied achieved a perfect synthesis of painting, typography and layout was "Daphne," printed in 1924.

Then came "Le Cantique des Cantiques" (1925), "La Création" (1928), "Le Livre de la Vérité de Parole" (1929)—a translation of ancient Egyptian esoteric texts—and "Faust" (1938) in the translation of a century before by the French romantic poet Gérard de Nerval.

On Wednesday, 40 of the original 62 gouaches painted by Schmied for "Faust" were on the block. Marcilhac, a purist, tends to regard these as inferior to the illustrations for "La Création" because, he says, they are too directly illustrative for a poetic text that needs evocative rather than descriptive images.

That, in my view, is only partly true. In many ways, the book characterizes the culmination of Schmied's talent, and if the quality varies from the highest standard to the less-inspired, this is due to the peculiar history of the book. It was commissioned in January, 1929, at the height of economic euphoria. Schmied did a set of gouaches which were ready to be engraved when they were seized in 1932, along with the other assets lost by his patrons in the Depression. The artist, unable to recover them, redid them between 1936 and 1938 when the book finally came out in an edition of 100 copies. That is why it combines the acme of Schmied's creative work with some far more banal paintings. Some, verging on cubist abstraction, with a dreamlike quality, are among his masterpieces. Others, stamped with the ungracious stylization of the late thirties, are disappointing.

Landscapes

The buyers did not always discriminate. A splendid poetic landscape made 3,074 francs, a fully justified price for this gouache on paper in which Schmied successfully conveyed the powdery effect of a lacquer achieved by his friend Dunand. But a rather pretentious landscape with a huge rainbow hardly deserved its 3,100 francs, while the best, purely abstract landscape, in light browns and blues, was inexplicably inexpensive at 320 francs.

The gouaches were followed by some of Schmied's illustrated books, providing a suitable intermezzo between the series of original paintings. A fine copy of "La Création," numbered II and printed specially for someone who had worked on the production, was knocked down at 7,850 francs, an enormous figure for a copy that was not graced by a fine period binding. A copy of "Le Livre de la Vérité de Parole," also paper-bound, fetched almost the same price, 7,792 francs. The artist's own copy of "Faust," printed not by Schmied himself, like the other two, but by his son Théo in 1938, went for 812 francs.

When the interlude for bibliophiles was over, the auction—conducted by Georges Pillias—continued with some choice objects related to Schmied's books or Dunand's creations.

An arrow panel of Chinese lacquer on ebonite inlaid with mother of pearl, by Dunand after a Schmied gouache, was designed for a binding of "Les Climats," a book printed in 1928. Both the panel and the preparatory gouache were in the lot, indicating that the binding was never executed. A Paris bookseller, acting for a client, bought this for 9,190 francs. Marcilhac later commented that the price was crazy compared with those paid for Schmied's gouache and oils.

After that, the auction switched back to Schmied, this time focusing on the paintings he did in Morocco, where he retired in 1938 and lived until his death in 1941. Here prices were again huge, but not altogether unexpected. They reflected the growing interest in Orientalist subjects incorporating a touch of modern art, rather like Lévy-Dhurmer's Moroccan landscapes of the twenties (IHT, March 15).



Schmied's "Asni Casbah," 1936 tempera on Isorel which sold for 20,900 francs at a Paris auction this week.

A view of a city doorway in 13th-century Moorish style, dominated by whitewashed houses treated in a cubist style reducing them to Bauhaus-like designs, made the highest price at 20,900 francs. It had a lot to recommend it—the contrast between the highly figurative doorway and the nearly abstract houses, and between the dark shades of the lower half and the glaring whites of the upper half, its historical importance for architectural design, etc.—and even its period frame in silvery lacquered wood. No dealer, I think, would ever consider this, but on that day and at that auction, the prices were no longer those of conventional commercial buying.

* * *

Christie's silver sale in Geneva Wednesday at the Hôtel Richemond made the highest overall total ever for a single silver sale: 2,959,000 Swiss francs. A Louis XV period soup tureen and stand from the Orloff service, weighing 12.53 kilograms, brought 620,000 Swiss francs.

LONDON THEATER

Comedy for the Audience Of 18th-Century England

By John Walker

LONDON, May 2 (IHT).—George Colman's and David Garrick's "The Clandestine Marriage" is an entertaining comedy aimed at the popular audience of 200 years ago. Garrick, who had a certain farcical flair, is thought to have rewritten Colman's basic text to ensure that the laughs came in the right places.

Now, in the play's revival at the Savoy Theatre, another actor, Ian McKellen, has directed it with that intention, sacrificing consistency of style for the chance to amuse. The result is intermittently entertaining, if somewhat slight.

Its pleasure is centered on Alistair Sim as Lord Ogleby, an ancient roué who still imagines himself as irresistible to the ladies. It is a performance of great benignity and glee. There are few pleasures to match Mr. Sim hugging himself with joy, a broad smirk breaking across his face, as he deceives himself in believing that a young girl is in love with him.

His performance is excellent farce. Even if some of the jokes are familiar—Mr. Sim at one moment gets his fingers of one hand inextricably entwined with those of the other—they are in character. His first palsied entrance, more dead than alive, followed by his morning revival, by means of potions and pills, is a moment of marvelous physical comedy.

But while Mr. Sim stays within the bounds of the play and the character, Mr. McKellen has encouraged Ron Moody, in the pivotal role of Mr. Sterling, a rich merchant, to stray outside. Mr. Moody prowls the stage, horsewhipping the scenery, growling his lines and even repeating them when there is any indication that they might get a laugh. He is a modern comedian in fancy dress and has been anachronistically equipped with a bar and a device to provide him with artificial birdsong in the garden.

This wouldn't matter except it detracts from the play's variation on its main joke, of poking fun at a man with more money than taste who attempts to improve on nature. Sterling is, or should be, a typical merchant of his time, spending thousands of pounds on restoring the ruins in his garden and building a church spire halfway up a tree in order to "terminate the view" in the correct manner. But this contemporary satire on a taste for artifice goes for little here.



Alistair Sim
. . . principal pleasure.

The play is said to have been inspired by Hogarth's series of engravings "Marriage à la Mode," but this production has nothing of that artist's harshness or attention to detail. The plot, with Sterling trying to marry off his daughters to impoverished aristocrats, is obvious stuff. Bridget Armstrong gives a bright performance as Sterling's waspish elder daughter and Kay Barlow and Martin Connor are acceptable as the young lovers but they are handicapped by the routine nature of their roles.

MUSIC:

Mack the Knife In America on German TV

By Paul Moor

BERLIN (IHT).—The Peter Hacks-André Asriel musical entitled "Polly, or, the Battle at Bluewater Creek" revives the specter of those pitfalls besetting Europeans who try to grapple with American folk material. Sheer genius and a certain wild, almost surrealistic phantasy saved Kafka's "Amerika" and Brecht's "Mahagonny." Less gifted German writers have emerged from the joust just as defeated ("Ich Bin die Mississippi-Lily, Ahoi!").

The accomplishment of Peter Hacks, to judge by West German television's fairly lavish new production of his musical "Polly," falls somewhere in between. His work comes with a ready-made culprit attached, for he has taken over his raw material from John Gay, the librettist of that 1728 London smash hit "The Beggar's Opera." Foreshadowing modern American television's inability to leave well enough alone, Gay cranked out a sequel which took some of his main characters to America. These included Capt. MacHeath (alias Mack the Knife), his wives Polly Peachum and Lucy Lockit, and even the whore Jenny Diver (this small role catapulted Lotte Lenya to Berlin stardom in 1928 together with her composer husband Kurt Weill, who together with Brecht had turned "The Beggar's Opera" into "Die Dreigroschenoper," which Marc Blitzstein subsequently adapted as "The Three-Penny Opera").

English court and clerical disapproval prevented the production of John Gay's original American sequel. One wonders why. Like its model, it uses satirical weapons to attack the corruption, hypocrisy, and rapacity of Gay's England, but its pungency and bawdry go no further, really, than in the immensely popular preceding work.

The plot itself has something in common with one minor character, named Filmy, Mack the Knife, masquerading as an Arab and accompanied by Lucy, has set about conquering the entire North American continent and transforming it into his personal fief. Polly, pursuing him from England, masquerades as a boy and gets herself hired into his forces, but near-sightedness, the writer expects us to believe, prevents her recognizing the bogus Arab as Mackie until the very end. Mackie comes within a hair of definitively bilking the noblest noble savages in all literature, and in the end, of course, all the bad guys get theirs.

Peter Hacks, after obtaining a doctorate in Munich, turned his back on West Germany to settle in East Berlin, originally as a disciple of Brecht. Ever since, ideological nonconformism has had him in and out of political hot water there, but his works have continually attained production in West Germany. The East German composer André Asriel has provided the songs for "Polly." If Hacks and Asriel do not exactly eradicate the memory of Brecht and Weill, they do provide a scurrilous, somehow charming curiosity which merited presentation.

Cornelia Froboes, a show-business pro in Germany since the age of 6, effortlessly dominates her colleagues, even Vera Tschechowa (Lucy) and Vadim Glowna (MacHeath). Jürgen Flimm directed with a certain flair and with his tongue at least halfway in his cheek, but I do wish he hadn't let Jenny Diver's surname rhyme with liver. Not even the original German productions of Brecht, who on his own committed plenty of other linguistic howlers, did *that* to us.

Geneva Jewelry Sale Fetches $6.2 Million

GENEVA, May 2 (Reuters).—A private collector has paid 1 million Swiss francs (about $392,000) for an emerald and diamond necklace at a jewelry auction in Geneva. The sale total was over 16 million Swiss francs (more than $6.235 million).

Another buyer at last night's auction—by the British firm Christie's—paid 550,000 Swiss francs (about $215,700) for a pair of sapphire and diamond earclips. Each was set with a pear-shaped 29.76-carat sapphire.

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Around the European Art Galleries

Paris

Hosiasson, Galerie Regards, 40 Rue de l'Université, Paris 7, to May 30.

A retrospective show of the work of Philippe Hosiasson from 1950 to 1970, in other words from the beginning of his abstract period. More than anything else they remind me of some large orchestral work by Schoenberg: there is a monumental strength in them, and a shifting structure that one perceives as a mass rather than as a shape. Hosiasson, however, is not a theoretician, he does not dominate an art movement—nor does he really belong to one—he just produces these very good paintings.

* * *

Fred Deux, Gabritchevski, Wiegand, Galerie Marcel Billot, 20 Rue de l'Echaudé, Paris 6, to May 17.

Fred Deux's drawings are subtle, sensitive organic structures which reveal the extraordinary magic that the very ordinary lead pencil contains. Gabritchevski, I am told, was an eminent scientist before the war, a candidate for the Nobel Prize. Always an amateur painter, he started to produce abundantly in a precious and ornate style (some reminiscences of Klimt) after a psychotic condition appeared. This productivity lasted until the newly developed neuroleptic drugs were put onto the market and he was treated with them. Thereafter he stopped painting without, however, regaining his former scientific eminence. Wiegand, a German artist who earns his living as a teacher, draws strangely static and surreal scenes that are mildly disquieting without being ominous. A man sits at a table with both hands under a sheet, for instance.

* * *

Stenberg, Galerie Jean Chauvelin, 4 Rue Furstenberg, Paris 6, to May 30.

"The constructivists declare art and its priests outlaws," a manifesto signed by the Stenberg brothers (and Medunetzky) in 1921 proclaims. This anti-art movement born out of the Russian Revolution is an interesting theoretical phenomenon and the present exhibition shows a number of drawings, plans and three-dimensional structures by these two constructivists that look "avant-garde" even today. An interesting catalogue (in English and French) shows them to be in search of new notions of space. This takes on a very abstract form and was to be fleshed out only much later when other artists (Calder, for instance) came to state somewhat the same thing in a much different language.

* * *

Paul Gérard, Galerie M. Bénézit, 29 Rue de Seine, Paris 6, to May 24.

These watercolors by Gérard represent an attempt to approach the characteristic surrealist dream-narrative material in a setting outside space. Figures, emerging from one another, stand on a flat background in a drifting yet motionless relationship. A vaguely egg-shaped vehicle extrudes its own, phallic, two-legged horse, for instance, and transports one large head with three smaller ones growing like warts out of the back of its neck. A Belle Epoque lady stands by with a cane and reaches out a welcoming (or threatening) hand . . . etc.

* * *

Wilhelm Wagenfeld, Centre de Création Industrielle, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to June 8.

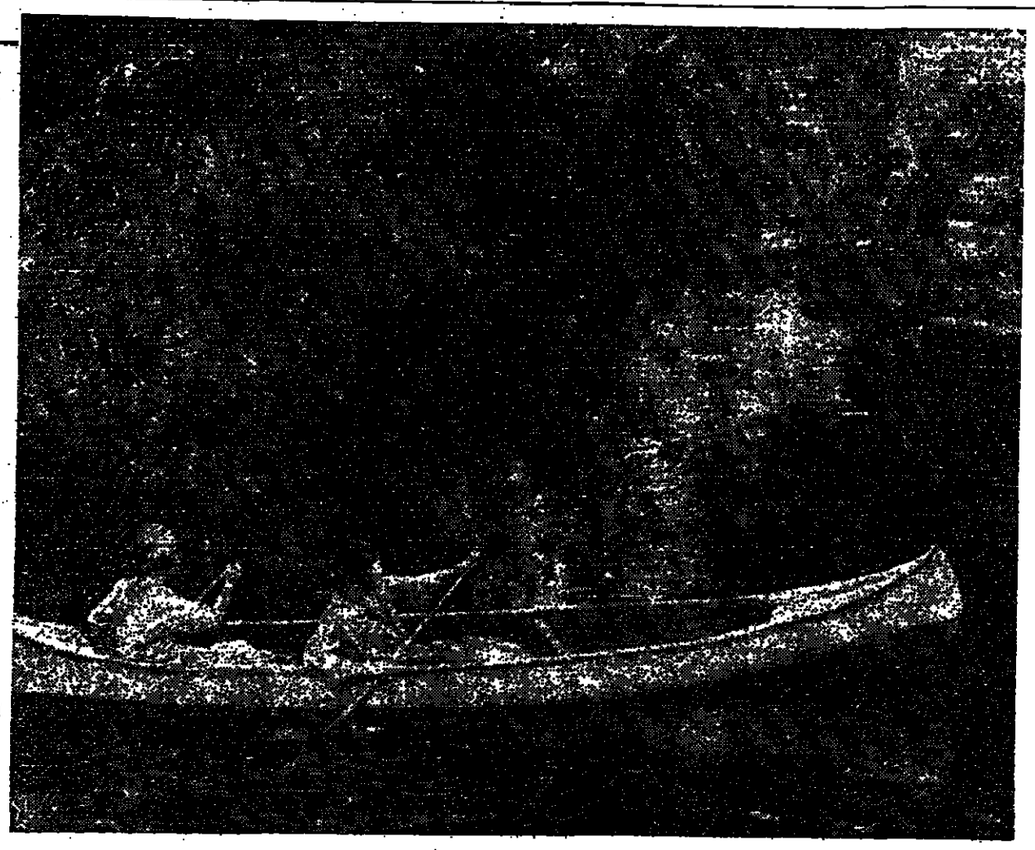
Subtitled "from Bauhaus to industry" this show is devoted to cups, glasses, cutlery, lamps, vases, dishes, ashtrays, doorknobs, jugs, baby baths, kettles, teacups, trays, and coat hangers, most of them designed for industrial production by Wilhelm Wagenfeld (b. 1900) who was a student at the Bauhaus in Weimar in 1923. This accumulation of familiar objects we so often use without seeing brings into focus the personality of their creator, sometimes austere, always scrupulously, classically, imaginatively honest and attentive to the function of the object he designs.

* * *

Mithila, Musée des Arts Décoratifs, 107 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1, to May 19.

Mithila, one of the first Aryan kingdoms founded in India, is a small region on the left bank of the Ganges under the slopes of Nepal. In this little corner of the world, all the women are painters. They paint on paper with a cotton thread dipped in ink, they paint on the walls with wads of cotton tied to a bamboo stick, they draw in the dust almost daily in the course of domestic rituals. The Musée des Arts Décoratifs displays a collection of these works, assembled over the past few years by Yves Vequaud. (A film on Mithila is currently to be seen at the Marais Cinema, 20 Rue du Temple). The style is essentially traditional—they are handsome and colorful and show variations that depend upon the individual's abilities, but there are canons from which one does not depart, as is usual in a folk art and in certain forms of religious art. Faces are shown frontally or in profile, eyes are shaped so, and the drawings are as close-textured as lace. Full of gentle charm.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.



"The White Canoe" by Sir Alfred Munnings, in the "People and Places" show at Roy Miles Fine Paintings, London.

London

Peter Greenham, New Grafton Gallery, 1a Grafton St., London, W1, to May 7.

Director of the Royal Academy Schools, Peter Greenham is an accomplished artist in the English landscape and quiet interior tradition, who too seldom shows his romantic French and Italian country pieces.

* * *

Leslie Hurry, Mercury Gallery, 26 Cork St., London, W1, to May 10.

Best known for his ballet decors of the '40s and '50s, Hurry, in his neo-romantic organic figures in rural and fantastic landscape, is the able inheritor of Fuseli and Blake.

* * *

Alfred Wolmark/Nicholas Georgiadis, Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond St., London, W1, to May 10.

Wolmark introduced fauve color into English painting in the decade 1910-20, and made designs for Diaghilev among others. This is a large retrospective of more than 100 works. Georgiadis's exhibition in the lower gallery consists of his designs for the new London Festival Ballet production by Nureyev of "The Sleeping Beauty."

* * *

Marlow Moss, Gimpel Fils, 30 Davies St., London, W1, to May 17.

Marlow Moss (1890-1958) was an Englishwoman who worked in Paris with Léger—"All I understand of the art of painting I owe to his criticism"—and in practice was most influenced by Mondrian. This is a large retrospective of more than 40 of her paintings and constructions.

* * *

Jean Viollier, Mayor Gallery, 14 South Molton St., London, W1, to May 17.

Here is the authentic face of surrealism in a series of dream pictures painted in the 1930s, and a related and sinister group of etchings. This is the first time in 45 years these major works have been seen in London.

* * *

People & Places, Roy Miles Fine Paintings, 6 Duke St., St. James's, London, SW1, to May 23.

In this opening show of an elegant new gallery, the "people" include King James I, portrayed by John de Critz, Effie Millais as Red Riding Hood, by her father, Sir John Everett Millais, Gainsborough's portrait of Countess Clanwilliam, and an unknown youth painted by Vigée-Le Brun. "Places" include the Palace of Amsterdam, Conishead Priory and London's Hyde Park about 1800 by Daniel Turner, as well as two young girls paddling in a canoe, by Sir Alfred Munnings.

* * *

Kyffin Williams, Thackeray Gallery, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Square, London, W8, to May 23.

Welsh landscapes by a strong and sensitive painter who has written of himself, "I was lucky that I was born into a landscape so beautiful I had no need to go elsewhere."

* * *

Ruszkowski, Leicester Galleries, 22a Cork St., London, W1, to May 24.

Polish-born and trained, Ruszkowski continues his distinctive vein of highly-colored expressionist work in this exhibition of recent paintings. He is especially apt at capturing the feeling of the English seaside resort.

* * *

Kit Williams, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton St., London, W1, to May 29.

Extraordinary craftsmanship and the English aesthetic passion for detail combine to make this an enchanting first show. Painting on wood homely scenes—the fortune teller, the cricket match on the village green, the middle-aged violinist picnicking in the country—Williams continues the picture into the most finely inlaid decorative wooden borders.

* * *

Chinese Jade Through The Ages, Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, London, SW7, to June 22.

Organized by the Arts Council of Great Britain and the Oriental Ceramic Society, this vast loan exhibition of more than 500 fine works of jade, beginning with ceremonial weapons of the third millennium BC and ranging through to the present century, is a must for all interested in the Orient, in sculpture, or in the many possibilities inherent in a single material.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Controversal U.S. Book on Slavery Wins Columbia University Award

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP).—"Time on the Cross," a book that maintains slaves in the old South benefited from their bondage, was one of three works awarded the 1975 Bancroft Prize by Columbia University.

In an extraordinary disclaimer, some of the trustees who approved the final selections for each $4,000 prize issued a statement saying that "had the choice of prize-winners been theirs alone, the decision with respect to one or more of them [the books] would have been different or postponed pending further supporting evidence."

At a dinner yesterday at Columbia's Low Memorial Library, the controversial work was cited for "exceptional merit and distinction in American history" along with "Roll, Jordan Roll," another work on slavery by Eugene Genovese, a Marxist historian at the University of Rochester (N.Y.), and "Deterrence in American Foreign Policy: Theory and Practice," by Alexander George and Richard Smoke.

Computer Analysis

In "Time on the Cross," economics professors Stanley Engerman and Robert Fogel of the University of Rochester used computer analysis to conclude that blacks thrived under slavery.

The authors argue that plantation slavery in the South, no matter how morally repugnant, was a rational and viable economic system. They dispute the notion that blacks were intellectually and culturally crippled by slavery.

The book's thesis prompted a group of about 100 prominent economists, historians and sociologists to convene at the University of Rochester in October to debate its implications.

Among the book's detractors were several fellow cliometricians—specialists who use mathematical models to elucidate history. A University of California economist, who reanalyzed much of the data in the book, said he found the evidence "weak" and resting partly on "selective data and dubious assumptions."

A University of Columbia spokesman said the trustees believe "Time on the Cross," both the main book and a supplement, represent "thorough and honest scholarship but are concerned over the book's conclusions based on new methods of data analysis."

LITERARY NOTES

Spender Discusses His Friend Auden

By Thomas Lask

NEW YORK (NYT).—Stephen Spender, poet, essayist, critic, who still looks youthful despite a shock of white hair, took time out the other day on a visit to the United States to talk about his friend W.H. Auden and the book about him he has just finished editing: "W.H. Auden: A Tribute" (to be published by Macmillan).

Although the volume resembles an academic festschrift, it has none of the narrow concerns one associates with such a publication. Rather, it is a series of personal accounts by people who knew Auden in many phases of his life. The emphasis is on the man rather than the works, on his individuality, his quirks, his habits, the patterns and cast of his life.

"It is an essential Auden," Spender said. It is essential in that anyone who comes to work on the poet later will have to consult the book, he said, and in some cases these reminiscences may have been gathered just in time.

Pleasant Work

It was a pleasant labor, Spender added, and the work showed the hold Auden had on those who knew him: "I edited a book on D.H. Lawrence recently, and half the people who promised didn't send their contributions. But with Auden, everyone sent his."

This did not mean, he remarked, that Auden, who died in 1973 at 66, at the end of his life was a powerful influence on the young. He did not think that anyone of 21 would sit down and plan to write poems in the style of Auden.

"But they do like hearing about him. We are to the young as I suppose the 1890s was to us, and to young people Auden was a kind of walking monument. He was a very lonely person, but he commanded great audiences, and he always turned them on. It was a love life to him. He was an icon—a religion more than an influence."

As to Auden's ultimate position: "It will be a long time before people will get the measure of Auden. Half of his work remains to be published. But he will be a great figure. 'The Shield of Achilles' is a great poem. It's only a matter of how many peaks there are and how many ranges."

Among Lions

Spender remarked that even after a number of decades the group that came to the fore in England in the '30s and '40s (Auden, Spender, MacNeice, Isherwood, Rex Warner, among others) appear to have remained friends, an unlikely occurrence among literary lions.

Spender thought about it for a moment. "We lived the same kind of lives," he said finally. "No one made very much money. No one had big houses or servants. In a way, we remained undergraduates all our lives."

The key to Auden's life, Spender said, was that he knew what he was going to do the next hour. It was a dedication to schedule. He also had a fetish about punctuality whether it was in keeping appointments for lunch or paying his bills. His life may have seemed bohemian on the surface, Spender said, but it was really well-organized. He was very middle-class and was pleased to be.

His fear of being late sometimes had awkward consequences. Once Spender accompanied Auden to a poetry reading. They arrived two hours early. There was nothing to do but find a bar to while away the hours. Auden taught the bartender to make vodka martinis. When it was time for the reading, Auden was not, as Spender recalls, up to his best form.

Soft-spoken and thoughtful, Spender talked mostly of Auden. However, he did say that he was planning a long poem, and wanted to continue his autobiography. "World Within World." He also plans to work on the new Auden material.

After that, he will spend a week in Italy to visit his son, Matthew, who lives there, before returning to London, where he teaches at University College.

He was, he conceded with a slow smile, not so well-organized as Auden: "I will have to become more like him and do my own work."

Snow Leopard Born

MOSCOW, May 2 (Reuters).—A snow leopard has been born in Tallin Zoo, Estonia—only the third time that the rare species has given birth in Europe, Tass reported. The previous occasions were in Kaunas, Lithuania, and in Helsinki, Tass said.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
73⅛	46½	AbbLab 1.44	17	549	72¼	71½	72	−⅛
45¼	33¾	ACF In 2.60	8	109	39¼	39⅛	39½	+⅝
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	5	48	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
10¼	7¾	AdmEx .77e		39	9¾	9½	9⅝	+⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Adms Millis		6	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+¼
8½	3½	Addressog		79	7⅞	7½	7⅝	−⅛
10	7¼	Advinv .26e		25	9½	9⅛	9⅜	+¼
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	10	590	22¾	22	22⅜	+¾
39¼	31	AetnaLf pf 2		16	34¼	34¼	34¼	+¼
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	7	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
10½	6⅛	Ahmans .20	6	1125	9⅝	9	9⅜	+½
3⅛	1⅞	Aileen Inc	7	14	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
74¾	44¼	AirPro .20b	20	143	78	75¾	77½	+3½
19⅞	10½	Aircolnc .90	6	607	21	19⅞	20⅞	+1¼
2	1	AJ Industris		12	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
17¼	10½	Akzona 1.20	14	738	16⅞	15½	15⅞	−½
13	7⅞	Ala Gs 1.18	7	5	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	−¼
19⅛	13⅞	Albanyln .60	6	2	16	16	16	+¼
7⅛	4⅝	AlbertoC .36	19	27	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
16⅞	12¼	Albertsn .60	9	11	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
24⅜	18⅜	AlcanAlu .80	6	479	23	22⅝	22⅞	
10¾	7½	AlcoStd .48	5	337	11½	10⅞	11⅜	+⅞
26¼	15½	AlconLb .24	27	153	27	26½	26⅝	+¾
5⅝	2½	Alexdrs .16e	9	35	5⅛	4⅞	5	−⅛
6⅜	3	Alison Mtg	14	18	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−¼
11¾	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	2	182	11⅜	10¾	10⅞	−½
26⅞	20⅜	AllgLud 1.80	3	19	24¾	24⅛	24½	+⅛
36⅛	31⅝	AllgLud pf 3		2	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+⅜
18⅛	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	8	69	15¼	15	15⅛	+¼
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	6	7	6	5½	5½	−⅜
38¾	27	AlldCh 1.80	8	311	39¼	38¾	39	+¼
13⅞	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	7	119	12	11¾	11¾	−¼
15⅞	12½	AlldProd 1	5	16	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
29	15⅝	AlldStr 1.50	6	113	27⅞	27⅛	27¾	+⅜
4	2½	Alld Supmkt		5	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
10½	6⅝	AllisChal .26	6	251	10½	10¼	10⅜	+⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	20	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
10⅞	7⅜	Alpha Pl .72	5	9	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅜
48¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	10	612	48½	47¼	47¾	+1
46⅞	26¼	AmalgSug 3	3	111	33⅜	33	33⅜	
50	28¼	Amax 1.75	9	273	49¼	48⅝	48⅞	+¾
121¾	77	Amax pf5.25		73	119	117	118½	+2⅛
12¼	6	AMBAC .50	5	17	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
5⅛	3	Amcord .26	7	18	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	−⅛
18¾	13⅛	Amerce 1.20	5	12	16¾	16½	16½	−⅜
33¾	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	33	33	33	
22⅞	15⅜	A Hess .30b	4	351	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	
54⅞	42	A Hes pf3.50		153	44½	43⅜	44½	+½
16¼	7⅞	AAirFlt .44	11	59	15⅞	15⅛	15½	+½
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	28	173	9⅝	8⅞	9	+⅛
9¼	3¾	A Baker .20		17	9	8⅝	8⅞	−⅛
40	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	106	39⅛	38½	38⅞	+⅜
21½	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	7	1270	20	19⅝	19¾	+½
9⅞	5	AmBldM .36	7	6	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	195	30¼	29¾	30	+⅞
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
3⅞	1½	AmCon Mtg		20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	−⅛
18½	13¾	A Chain 1.20	6	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+½
28⅞	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	801	28	27¾	28	+⅛
13	8	AmDist .12p	25	10	9	9	9	
29½	16½	A DisTel .52	11	59	23¾	23½	23½	−⅛
4⅞	2¾	AmDualVt		7	3⅞	3¾	3¾	−¼
13	11	ADul pf.84a		5	12½	12½	12½	
19⅞	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	966	17⅞	17	17⅜	
7½	3⅝	AFamily .24	6	657	7⅞	7½	7¾	+¼
5¼	3⅛	AmFin .20	20	8	4½	4⅜	4½	+⅛
24¼	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98e		41	23¼	22¾	22¾	−⅜
17¼	14⅞	AGenCv 1.32		11	15½	15⅛	15½	+⅛
11⅞	9	A Gnlns .60	5	99	11	10½	11	+½
22	17⅞	A Gln pf1.80		29	20¾	20⅜	20¾	+½
14	8⅜	AmHoist .70	5	55	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
40⅛	27¾	A Home .88	25	953	36¾	36	36⅝	+⅝
38⅛	25⅞	AmHosp .30	29	463	38½	37½	38¼	+¾
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		50	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
6⅞	3½	A Medicl .12	8	400	7¼	6¾	7¼	+½
5⅝	1¾	A Medicorp	7	937	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
6⅞	3⅝	Am Motors	12	264	5¾	5⅛	5¾	
38¾	33	ANatGs 25.4	7	901	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	−⅜
7¼	3⅝	Am Scaling	12	8	6⅞	6¼	6¾	−⅛
11½	5⅜	AmShip 6.8b	157	109	11	10⅞	11	+⅛
13⅞	8⅛	AmStand .80	5	167	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
57¼	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		2	52¼	52¼	52¼	+⅛
9⅝	6	AmSterll .28	11	53	8	7¾	7⅞	
38	24¾	AmStores 2	4	44	35⅝	35	35	−¾
2⅛	⅛	AT&T wt		7268	11-32	15-64	9-32	+5-64
51¼	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	7260	50¼	49¾	50⅛	+⅛
56⅜	49	AmT&T pf 4		89	54½	53⅞	54¼	+½
46¾	40½	ATT pfB37.4		p23	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	+¼
46	39¼	ATT pfA3.64		29	42¾	42½	42⅝	+⅛
9⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	17	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13⅛	11	AW prf 1.25		z180	13½	13½	13½	+¾
16⅞	8½	Ameron .90	4	50	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+¼
5	2⅝	AmesD .10e	4	6	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
17⅝	10⅞	Ametek 1	7	52	16	15⅛	16	+⅝
19⅞	9⅛	AMF In 1.24	15	227	20⅛	19⅝	20	+¾
22	15⅜	Amfac Inc 1	4	62	18¾	18⅜	18¾	+¼
40⅞	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	35	470	40¼	39¼	39¾	+¼
11⅞	6⅝	Ampco .48a	4	161	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	−⅜
5¼	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	116	4¾	4½	4½	−⅛
4⅝	1¾	Amrep Corp	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
37⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	55	29⅛	28½	27	−⅜
8½	7⅞	Amstr pf6.8		2	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
65½	35¼	Amsted 3.60	6	60	66⅞	64½	66¼	+1⅝
7¾	5⅝	Amtel 3.2	4	20	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
20¼	13½	Anacon 1.20	5	412	17	16⅜	16⅞	−½
19⅛	14	AnchrH 12.0	8	182	20½	19¾	20¼	+½
26½	20¼	AnderClay 1	5	199	24¾	24⅛	24¼	+⅝
7½	4½	Angelica .12	6	82	5⅝	5¼	5½	
20⅞	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	4	43	19½	18⅞	19⅛	−⅛
11¼	9⅛	Apache .50	6	75	9¾	9½	9¾	+⅛
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil 4.9t	5	64	10⅛	10	10	−¼
2½	11-16	Apeco Corp		44	2⅛	2	2	
19¾	9⅛	APL Corp 1	6	99	20	19½	20	+½
15½	9	APL pfC1.06		1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¾
78½	72	ApPw pf8.12		240	79	79	79	+2
2½	1¼	Applid Mag		25	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
85	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	13	37	75	74¼	75	+¾
10¾	6⅞	ArcataN .36	7	108	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅜
28¾	16½	ArchrD 25.b	14	225	27⅝	25¾	26⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Arctic Entr		35	3⅞	3⅛	3¼	
4⅛	2¼	Arislar	88	28	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
14⅞	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	6	108	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4⅞	ArkBest .44		20	5½	5½	5½	
25¼	20⅜	ArkLGs 17.8	7	90	26⅞	26¼	26¾	+½
2¾	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		30	2½	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
7	5⅜	Armada Cp	5	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
34	23	Armco 1.68a	5	579	32¾	32	32⅝	+⅛
30¼	22⅝	Arm pf 2.10		72	30	29⅝	30	+1
51	43½	Armr pf4.75		z10	49	49	49	+½
27⅛	20¼	ArmstCk .80	23	414	26	25½	25½	−⅜
17½	10½	Armst Rub	10	30	12½	11¾	12	+⅛
13	10½	AroCorp 1	5	2	13	12¾	12¾	−⅛
8½	5⅜	Arvin .29r	24	52	6½	6¼	6¼	−⅛
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		81	70¾	69⅛	70	
19¾	13⅝	Asarco 1.50	4	129	18¾	17⅝	17⅞	−½
21¼	16½	AshlOil 1.50	5	362	22	21⅝	22	+⅜
31¼	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	18	62	28½	28	28	−¾
22½	17¼	AsdSpg 1.40	6	3	20⅝	20	20⅝	+⅜
10¼	5¼	Athlone .40	3	185	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝	+⅝
5⅛	2½	Atico 1.50e	6	11	3⅝	3½	3½	
17¾	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	6	15	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+⅛
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	11	932	89¼	88¼	88¼	−½
159	129	AtlRch pf 3		2	150	150	150	
61½	52	AtlPc pf2.80		400	59	59½	59	+⅞
2⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp		149	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	59	7¼	7	7	−⅛
57	27¼	AutDat .28e	31	122	58¼	55⅛	56¾	+¼
4⅛	1⅞	Autom Ind	5	74	4	3¾	3⅞	
5⅛	3	Avco Corp		48	5¼	5⅛	5½	−⅛
15-16	⅜	Avco Cp wt		26	⅞	13-16	⅞	
17¼	9½	AvcoCp pf		4	16¾	16⅜	16½	+⅛
36⅛	21¾	AveryPd .30	25	50	38¾	37⅛	37¾	+¾
8⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	10	54	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+⅜
7⅞	4⅞	Avnetinc .34	4	138	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
45	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	24	1219	46⅛	45¾	46⅛	+⅛
16⅝	12½	AztecO .10e	12	104	15½	15	15⅛	−⅜

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1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20	13½	BabckW .80	7	411	21¼	19⅞	21	+1⅛
7⅞	3	Bache .15e		65	6½	6¼	6¼	
8⅝	4½	Bakerln .20	8	234	8	7⅞	7⅞	−½
46⅞	32	BakorOil .42	19	230	45¾	44½	45⅛	+⅝
9¼	6⅛	BaldDH .48	5	38	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+¼
19	11⅜	Ball Cp .60	8	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	−⅛
19¼	15½	BalGE 1.96	6	229	19¼	19¾	19¼	+⅜
17⅞	11½	BanCal 1.34	8	19	15½	15	15¼	
37½	25⅛	Bandag Inc	27	201	38¼	37¾	38⅛	+1⅛
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
17	10⅜	BangP pf 2		5	10⅝	12¼	12¼	−¼
31⅞	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	10	30¾	30	30½	+¼
13½	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	29	11⅞	11½	11½	−⅛
42	31¾	BankTr 3	5	200	36½	35½	35¾	+⅜
25	19⅛	BarbOil .80		25	25⅞	25⅝	25¾	+⅜
17¾	11¼	BardCR .20	16	189	16½	15½	15	−⅜
4⅛	1⅞	Barnett Mtg		14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
11	6⅝	Basiclnc .60	4	15	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
22½	14½	BatesMf .20	2	115	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	+⅛
29	18⅛	Bate Mf pf 1		20	27¼	27	27	−⅜
32⅛	21⅝	BauschL .60	14	299	30½	29½	29½	−¼
49⅞	31½	BaxtLab .19	38	317	50¾	49⅞	50	+½
13	14½	BaySIG 1.80	6	42	14⅝	15¼	14¼	−⅛
24	14¾	Bearing .32	11	15	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅜
21½	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	414	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
35	17⅞	Beckmn .50	15	73	34⅜	34	34⅛	+⅜
37¾	29	BectDick .40	20	123	36⅛	33¾	36	+⅝
12⅞	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	85	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+⅛
25½	15	Beker .25	5	1495	27¾	24⅜	27¾	+3⅛
16	11¼	BelcoPet .60	3	44	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
15¾	12¾	Belden 1.20	6	3	15	15	15	+⅛
17⅞	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	83	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅜
18	13⅛	BemisCo 1b	4	26	15	14⅞	14⅞	
37	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	91	35¼	35⅛	35½	
54¼	35	Bendix pf 3		2	53¼	53¼	53¼	−¼
19⅞	14⅛	BenfiCp 1.25	5	129	16¼	16⅜	16⅜	
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		4	49¼	48	49¼	+¾
27½	21½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z100	26	25	26	+⅞
7⅞	3⅛	BenfStd Mtg		7	3⅝	3½	3½	−¼
3⅞	2⅜	BengtB .07e	6	98	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		41	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅞	2⅞	Best Prod	10	18	8	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
40	24¼	BethStl 2a	5	764	40¼	39¾	40⅛	+¼
48⅞	35⅞	BigThre .48	19	108	50½	47⅞	50⅛	+3½
35⅞	20⅞	BlackDr .40	32	607	35⅝	34	34⅝	+¾
5⅞	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	14	7	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
14⅞	10¼	BlissLau 1.10	5	19	14¾	14½	14⅝	
16½	10⅛	BlockHR .40	9	836	12½	11¼	11¾	−⅜
29⅞	12½	BlueBell .80	9	359	30⅛	29⅜	29⅞	+1⅛
2¾	1⅜	Bobbie Brks		13	2⅛	2	2	−¼
27⅛	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	1657	28⅞	27	28⅛	+1⅛
20⅛	10½	BoiseCas .50	7	742	20	19⅝	20	+⅜
24⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	9	249	24⅞	23⅝	24¼	+⅝
17⅜	13⅛	BorWar 1.35	7	93	16⅜	16	16¼	
2⅛	1⅜	Bormans	6	19	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	15½	BosEd 2.44	7	46	19½	18⅞	19⅛	−⅛
10¾	10	BosE pf1.17		41	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
8¾	5	Braniff .20e	6	376	7¾	7½	7⅝	
44¼	36½	BriggS 1.60a	14	53	45	44½	44⅝	+⅜
63⅞	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	302	61	59½	60¾	+1⅜
41⅞	33	BristM pf 2		14	41½	41	41⅛	+⅛
10⅞	4½	BritPet .40e	3	99	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	−⅛
17	12¼	Brkwy Gls 1	7	140	16¾	15⅜	16¼	+⅞
17	11½	BklyUG 1.72	6	22	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+½
11¾	6⅞	Brown Co	2	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
19⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.60	8	15	17¼	16¾	16⅞	+⅛
7⅝	4⅛	BwnShrp .20	5	15	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	6	120	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
14½	9	Brunswk .40	8	629	14¾	14	14⅛	+½
14⅞	9¼	BrushW .48	5	31	14	13⅞	14	+⅜
7	3½	BT Mt 1.15e		198	4⅛	3¾	4	
40⅛	28	BucyErie 1	16	1299	40½	39¼	40⅛	+⅜
10¼	7½	BuddCo .60	10	64	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
54	50½	BuddCo pf 5		z60	54	52½	52½	−1½
5	4½	BudCo pf.60		4	5	5	5	
4⅛	2¾	Buttind .22t		12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
9⅝	7	BulovaW .70	6	45	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
22⅛	18½	BunkHil 1.92		6	19	18⅞	18⅞	
7½	3½	BunkrRa .40	44	65	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
14¼	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		5	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
26¾	14⅝	Burlind 1.20	12	131	26	25⅝	26	+¼
42⅞	33	BurlNor 1.70	8	175	38¾	38⅛	38⅝	−¼
7½	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		10	7½	7⅜	7½	+⅛
25⅛	17¼	Burndy .78	9	8	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	−⅜
101¼	61⅛	Burrghs .60	26	282	99¾	97	99⅝	+2⅝

C

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
21	15¾	Cabot Cp .92	113	19	18¼	18	18	−⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Cadence Ind		73	3⅛	2⅞	3	+⅜
4⅛	2⅜	Caesars Wrl	6	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		43	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
15¾	13⅝	CalP Ul 1.52	7	11	14¾	14½	14⅝	
13⅛	7½	Callahn .15r	8	29	10⅝	10⅛	10½	−⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Camrn Brn		6	2	2	2	
36⅞	26⅛	CamRL .60a	16	61	28⅞	28½	28½	−⅛
32⅞	27¾	CamSp 1.24	11	86	30⅜	29¾	29⅞	−¼
17⅛	13⅝	CdnPac .86e	6	57	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	CanalR 1.10	9	9	10½	10¼	10½	
42⅛	22	CapCit Com	14	5	41	40¾	40¾	−¼
26⅞	21⅝	Cap Hold .34	14	262	23⅞	23⅝	23½	
3¾	1⅞	Capit Mtg		18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
43½	28¼	Carbor 1.70	6	51	44¼	43¼	44	+⅛
3	2	Carling OKe		2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+⅛
14⅝	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	−⅛
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z30	59½	59½	59½	−½
6⅛	4⅛	CaroFrg .20	63	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	6	163	14¾	14½	14¾	+⅜
25½	24½	CarP pf2.67		12	25¼	25	25⅛	+¼
24¾	15⅛	CarToc 1.60	4	12	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+½
13⅝	6⅞	CarrCp .52	32	98	12⅝	12	12¼	
30	28	Carr pf2.25		z20	29	29	29	
12⅛	10⅝	CarrGn .57e		4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅜
24⅛	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	11	30	21⅞	21¼	21¼	−⅜
41¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2		19	37½	36⅞	37¼	+¼
10½	6½	CartWall .40	10	90	10	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	32	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
16⅝	13¼	CastlCk .80b	6	119	16	15½	15⅝	−⅛
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	16	384	68⅝	67	68⅜	+1⅝
50¼	28⅞	CBS 1.46	12	372	48½	47½	47⅝	+¾
34	20½	CBS pf 1		6	33	32⅝	32⅝	+⅛
1¾	⅞	CCI Corp		15	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
16	11¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	6	15¾	15½	15⅝	
26	25⅞	Celanse 2.88	7	149	33¾	33	33½	+⅛
7⅛	3½	Cencoinc .20		99	5¼	5	5⅛	
10⅛	5	Cenlex .12	13	86	8¾	8½	8⅝	+⅛
17½	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	
16	11¾	CenIlILt 1.60	7	39	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+¼
29½	25¼	CnILt pf2.87		z1550	25¾	25⅛	25⅝	−¼
13½	9⅝	CenIlPS 1.28	9	40	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
17¾	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	28	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	+⅛
13⅝	10⅞	CeMPw 1.34	9	32	12	11⅞	12	+⅜
17	13⅝	CenSoW 1.16	8	402	14⅝	13⅞	14	+⅜
14⅞	10	CenSoya .68	9	58	12⅝	12	12¼	+⅛
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	8	82	18⅜	17¼	17¾	−½
19⅝	6½	Centrn Data	11	82	17⅞	17¼	17½	−⅛
15	11⅝	Cerro 1.28	7	101	14⅝	13⅞	14	+⅛
11¼	6¾	Cert-teed .60		89	11	10¾	10⅞	
17½	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	5	77	15⅝	15	15¼	+¼
17⅝	10½	Champint 1	6	461	17	16½	16⅞	+⅜
60	46	Chml pf5.50		z200	59⅝	59	59	
18¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		233	16½	18	18¼	
12⅛	9	ChamSp .60	9	156	11	10⅞	10¾	
25¾	7¾	Chance .60	15	77	25	24¾	24¾	
34⅛	17¼	CharlCo .40e	3	26	34¼	33¼	33¼	−⅛
25⅛	18¼	Chartr NY 2	5	36	25	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
9⅛	7	ChaseFd .60		61	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	5	711	33⅛	32¾	33½	+¼
8⅝	4¼	ChasT 1.72e		312	4¾	4½	4½	
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40a	3	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
39⅞	22⅛	Chemin 1.10	5	423	39¾	38¼	38¼	+½
39⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	5	158	36⅞	36¼	36¼	+¼
35	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	8	34½	34	34½	+½
65¼	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	22	85	63⅞	62	62½	−1
35½	26	Chessie 2.10	7	431	35⅜	35	35¼	+⅛
14⅝	10¼	ChiEasIl .65	5	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
11¼	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp		67	6½	6⅛	6¼	−⅛
31⅛	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	9	47	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	−⅛
3⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		43	3⅜	3½	3⅝	−⅛
5⅞	1⅞	Chris Craft		57	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	−⅛
13	5½	ChCft cvpf		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
11¾	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	118	12⅝	11⅞	12¼	+⅝
59½	49	Chroma pf5		13	56	55⅞	56	+⅜
11⅞	7⅝	Chrysler		574	10½	10	10⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Chrysler wt		32	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
3⅛	1	CIMig Gp		5	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
4⅛	2½	CiRit Inv		22	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
18⅞	14⅞	CinnGE 1.64	8	229	15⅝	15	15¼	+⅛
104⅝	94½	CinG pf9.30		z50	97⅞	97½	97½	+½
103½	98	CinG pf9.28		z40	98	98	98	
53¼	52¼	CinG pf4.75		z80	50	50	50	−2½
23¾	16¾	CinMila 1.40	7	8	22¾	22⅝	22⅝	
36½	30⅞	CITFin 2.20	8	142	31⅝	30⅞	31¼	−¼
38	28¾	Citicorp .88	14	1061	38	36⅝	38	+1⅜
45	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40		177	39⅞	39	39⅜	+¼
4⅞	2½	ClizSR 1.17a		45	3¼	3	3⅛	+⅛
4⅞	1⅛	Citizns Mtg		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7½	4¾	Citylnvst .66	10	267	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
1	7-16	Clty Inv wt		13	11-16	11-16	11-16	+1-16
18⅛	11¾	Cltyln pf B2		32	16	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
2½	1⅜	Clty Strs		13	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
33⅛	22⅝	ClarkE 1.60	8	824	31½	30¾	30¾	−1
14	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		91	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	−⅜
5⅞	2⅞	CLC Am .24	4	59	5½	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
101	66½	ClvClf 2.60a	11	39	98⅝	97½	98⅜	+1⅛
28⅛	23⅝	ClvEIll 2.48	7	58	25⅝	25	25⅛	+⅛
115¼	106½	ClevEl pf12		320	109	108⅝	109	+½
11¾	6⅛	CloroxCo .52	12	351	10¾	10½	10½	
5⅛	3¼	CluetPea .30	h	53	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
10	7⅝	CluetP pf 1		3	9½	9⅛	9½	+½
12⅛	6⅛	CMIInv Cp	308	149	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
5¼	2⅛	CNA Finl		116	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
10⅛	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		33	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	+⅛
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		27	10¾	10½	10⅝	
1⅞	½	CNA Larw		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
11⅞	6¼	CNAL pf2.10		4	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
9⅛	5⅝	CoastlSt Gas	3	217	8	7⅝	7⅞	−⅛
20½	15⅝	CstlSG pf1.83		11	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅜
84	53½	CocaCol 2.30	26	315	85¼	85¼	85⅜	+1⅞
6⅛	4¼	CocoBtlg .40	20	323	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
12½	6½	CodwBk .36	7	9	9	9	9	
3⅞	1½	Coleco Ind		73	3⅛	3	3	
30⅞	22	ColgPal .68	16	645	29⅞	28¼	29⅛	+1½
7⅛	4¾	CollinAik .40	35	563	8	7⅛	7⅞	+½
5¼	2⅛	Collins Fd	9	28	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
36⅝	24⅛	ColPenn .40	16	222	36⅜	34½	35⅞	+1⅜
22⅞	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	71	22	21⅜	21¾	
35⅞	23¾	Coltlnd 2	3	913	33	32⅛	33	+⅜
54¼	41½	Colt pf4.25		20	52½	52	52	−¼
27	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	7	44	23½	23⅜	23⅜	+¼
55¼	49⅝	CoGs pf5.62		6	53	52⅝	53	+¼
9⅛	2⅞	Co.um Pict	24	253	8	7⅝	8	+⅛
17⅞	12⅝	ColSOh 1.96	7	138	18⅜	17⅞	18	+¼
5	1½	Colwel Mtg		17	3⅛	3	3	+⅛
16⅞	5	Combd Com	9	109	15¾	15	15¾	
44⅞	25⅛	CombE 1.90	12	333	44⅞	43⅝	44	−⅞
41	25⅛	CmE pf1.70		1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	−1⅜
44½	29¾	ComlSol 1.40	7	15	44¼	44¼	44¼	
27⅛	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	334	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+⅛
9⅛	7¾	ComEdA wt		10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅛	7⅝	ComEdB wt		1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29⅛	25⅛	ComE pf2.87		28	27½	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		2	21⅜	21	21	+⅜
22¼	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		5	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
18¾	16½	ComE pf1.42		11	16⅝	16½	16½	
12⅛	5¼	ComwO .22t	19	3122	11⅞	11⅜	11½	
21	13¼	ComO pf1.72		25	19½	19⅛	19⅛	−⅝
23¾	9⅛	Compugrp	7	45	20⅞	20	20⅛	−½
4⅛	1½	Comput Sci	15	85	4	4	4	
38½	28½	Comsat 1	7	249	34½	33	34⅛	+1⅛
8⅝	3¼	ConAgra		49	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
23	15¼	ConeM 1.20a	5	23	22⅛	21⅞	22	−⅛
12⅛	4½	Congolm .40		166	8¾	8¼	8½	+⅛
16	10⅞	ConnM 1.60	8	63	11⅞	11¼	11½	+⅛
20⅜	10⅞	Conrac .60	8	8	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+½
12⅝	7½	ConEdis 1e	4	206	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
53¼	41⅛	ConEd pf 6		2	52	52	52	
45½	36½	ConEd pf 5		5	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	−½
41	31½	CnE pfC4.65		z540	38½	37½	38½	
18⅛	7¾	ConFds 1.35	31	287	14	13½	13⅝	−⅛
15⅝	9⅛	ConFrgt .70	7	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+⅛
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.18	7	60	23½	23	23⅜	+⅜
106	103	CnG pf 10.96		z20	104¼	104¼	104¼	
15⅛	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	54	14	13⅝	13⅞	
68	52	CnPw pf7.72		z50	61½	61½	61½	
64½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z120	59	58¾	58¾	−1⅛
59¾	49	ConPow pf 6		1	55¼	55¼	55¼	
46½	34½	CnPw pf4.52		z20	42	42	42	
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	36½	36½	36½	−⅛
6¾	3½	Cont Air Lin	0	114	5⅞	5½	5½	−⅛
28⅝	24½	ConCan 1.80	7	175	26½	26	26⅛	+⅛
9½	7½	ConlCop .80	2	15	8½	8¼	8⅜	
38	32⅛	ConlCp 2.60	1	184	36⅛	35½	36	+½
41½	36⅜	ClIC pfA2.50		2	37	37	39	+½
41¼	35⅝	ClIC pfB2.50		2	39	39	39	+⅛
38	26⅞	ConlICp 2.20	6	56	35	34	34⅝	+1⅜
10¾	6¾	ConllP 1.37e		57	9	8½	8¾	+⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Contll Rlty		41	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
57⅞	40⅝	ContOil 2	8	524	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	−1
76¼	56	ContOil pf 2		8	76	75	75	−1⅛
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	8	470	11⅝	11⅜	11½	−⅛
21	10⅝	Control Dat		432	21⅜	20¼	20⅜	−⅝
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z50	40	40	40	
26⅝	19⅞	Conwood 2	7	1	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
3¼	1¼	CookUn .26r		34	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
41	23⅞	Coopind 1.44	8	57	41¾	41	41	+¼
9⅝	4⅞	Cooper Lab		145	5⅜	5	5	−⅛
8¾	5¼	CoopTR .60		232	8⅝	8	8	−⅜
12¾	10½	Copl pf1.25		16	10½	10½	10½	
33¾	17½	CoppRg .50a	7	52	32⅝	30¾	31¾	+⅜
29¼	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	111	30¼	28⅞	30¼	+1¾
2⅛	1⅛	Cordura Cp	21	28	1⅝	1½	1½	
52¼	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	24	222	46½	45⅛	46⅛	−¼
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		35	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
7¼	4½	CowlesC .30	7	12	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+⅛
20¾	10⅜	CoxBdcl .40	9	55	19¾	19	19½	
43⅛	32¼	CPC Intl 2	10	539	42⅝	41½	41⅝	−⅜
49¼	26½	Crane 1.60	4	50	48½	47¾	48⅛	+¼
6	4⅝	CreditF .42	3	5	5	5	5	+⅛
25	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	8	142	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
11⅞	7	CrompK .80	5	7	10	9⅞	9⅞	−⅛
18⅞	12½	CrouHin .70	8	104	19¼	17⅞	18⅝	+⅛
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	144	20	19½	19⅞	+⅛
36⅞	24⅛	CrwZ.l 1.80a	8	97	37¼	36½	36⅞	
60	50	CrnZ pf4.20		z10	51	51	51	+½
16½	7⅝	CTS Cp .50	10	31	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
8	5⅞	Culligan .40	3	13	7⅝	7	7	
23⅝	15¼	CumEng 1a	7	35	23⅛	22⅛	22⅞	−⅛
90	75	Cum pf7.50		z100	89½	89½	89½	+⅛
5⅜	3⅝	CunnDrg .20	5	10	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+⅛
12	9¾	Curinc 1.08e		12	10⅝	10	10⅝	+⅛
11½	5½	CurtisW .40e	8	397	10½	10⅛	10¼	+⅛
28⅛	18	Cut.erH 1.60	7	114	29⅛	28½	28¾	+⅝
24⅞	19	Cyclop 1.40a	3	109	20	19¾	19⅞	+⅛
31⅝	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	42	30¼	29½	29⅞	+⅜

D

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16¾	9⅝	Damon .20	14	165	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+¼
6⅞	4¼	DanRiv .10p		83	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	+½
26⅞	15½	DanaCp 1.36	6	17	26½	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
26⅛	12½	Dartlnd .60b	10	82	28	26⅞	28	+2
30¼	20½	Dartlnd pf 2		33	30¾	30	30½	+¾
34	8⅝	Data Genl	23	186	33⅞	32½	33	−⅛
14¼	9¼	DaycoCp .50	4	15	9½	9¼	9¼	−⅛
50	43	Dayc pf4.25		z10	44	44	44	+2
13½	6½	DaytHud .60	8	33	13⅛	12¾	13	+⅜
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	7	62	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	+¼
110¾	102	DPL pf 12.50		z60	107	107	107	+½
70	60	DPL pf 7.37		z100	63	63	63	
12	5¾	DeanWit .50	14	17	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
44⅛	34½	Deere 1.60	8	768	42⅞	42⅛	43¼	−1¼
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	71	10¼	10⅛	10¼	−⅛
25¼	20⅝	DeMon 1.38	6	83	22¼	21¾	21⅞	−⅛
41¾	25¾	DeltaAir .60	10	230	36⅛	36	36⅛	+¼
4⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8	3½	Deltona Crp		39	6⅞	6	6⅞	
18⅞	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	54	17¼	16⅞	17	−⅛
16	6⅞	Dennys .20	11	153	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	−¼
35¼	23	Dentsply .80	17	116	34⅝	33	33½	+¼
13⅞	5⅝	Deseret .25	18	8	12¾	12½	12¾	+½
7⅝	5⅝	Desotoin .40		20	7⅛	7	7	
13⅝	8⅞	DetEdis 1.45	7	84	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
87½	65	Det E pf9.32		z10	77½	77½	77½	+1½
65½	58	Det E pf7.36		z200	57	56½	57	+½
55¼	42⅞	Det E pf5.50		2	47¼	47¼	47¼	−½
12⅝	7⅞	Dexter .36	9	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅜
11	6¾	Dial Finl .54	6	10	9	8¾	8¾	
32	24⅝	Diamint 2	7	175	31¾	30	31¼	+1½
42¼	21⅜	DiamSh 1.60	7	920	43¼	41⅞	42⅜	+⅞
43	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		33	49⅞	47⅞	49¼	+1
21¼	14	Dia pf D1.20		223	21½	20¾	21¼	+⅜
10	6⅞	DickAB .40	9	20	9⅝	9¼	9½	+¼
11¾	7½	Dictaphn .60	7	79	8⅝	8	8⅛	−⅛
19¾	12½	Diebold .40b	8	282	14	13½	14	
5⅛	3⅝	DiGiorg .08p		25	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
112⅝	45⅞	Digital Eqpt	29	213	110⅞	108⅛	109¼	−1⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Dillingm .40	6	211	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
34	24	Dillon 1.20b	13	22	34	33⅝	34	
51½	21¼	Disney .12b	26	665	49½	48	48¼	−½
8¼	5¼	Disston .12	5	44	7⅛	6½	6½	−⅝
3⅞	1⅝	Divorsid In	19	221	3⅛	2¾	3	+¼
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		25	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
15⅞	7	DrPepper .30	26	149	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	−⅛
56½	41⅜	DomeM .80a	13	19	47⅞	46⅜	46⅝	−⅞
4⅞	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		61	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
24⅜	17¼	Donnelly .56	14	289	22¼	21⅜	22½	+⅜
11⅝	6½	DorOliv .10e	7	62	11⅛	10⅝	11	+⅜
6	3½	Dorsey .10	9	35	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
43	25⅝	Dover 1.20	9	42	44¼	43	44	+1⅛
89	53¾	DowCh 1.40	13	473	88	86⅞	87½	+½
4⅞	3	DPF Inc		26	4½	4⅜	4½	
39½	24⅞	Dravo 1.80	8	16	38¾	38⅛	38¼	−1
56⅛	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	11	328	57½	55⅝	57	+1⅛
57½	48¼	Dres pf 2.20		25	58⅛	56½	58	+1⅛
51	36½	Drssr pfB 2		18	52	51	52	+1
17⅝	14¾	DrexBd 1.44		17	15½	15⅜	15⅜	−⅛
8	3⅜	Dreyfus .45e	10	12	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
15	10⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	9	326	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+⅜
71¼	55⅞	Duke pf6.75		2	64	64	64	
25¾	24⅝	Duke pf2.69		11	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	
30¼	18¾	DunBrad 1	18	34	27½	27¾	27⅛	+¼
2⅞	1½	Duplan Cp		4	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
138	87⅛	duPont 5.50e	21	714	133½	128⅝	133	+4
62	57	duPnt pf4.50		17	59⅞	58	58	−1
17⅝	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	94	16	15⅝	16	+⅜
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		z100	72½	72½	72½	
28⅛	24	DuqL pf2.75		z290	26⅝	25⅜	26⅜	+⅜
13⅛	5¾	Dymoln .40	7	77	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	−⅛

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22½	14⅝	EaglP 1.04b	6	4	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+¼
13	7⅛	EascoCp .58	5	25	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅝
6⅜	3¼	EastAir Lin	13	173	6	5¾	5⅞	
38⅞	24	EastGasF 1	6	256	37¾	36⅞	37½	+⅜
13⅛	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	12	12⅞	12¼	12¼	+⅛
106¾	63	EasKd 1.56a	28	1055	107	105⅝	106⅞	+1⅝
27⅞	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	6	x110	25¾	24⅞	25¼	+⅜
27¼	18⅞	Echlin .42	17	3	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+⅜
27⅝	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	21	95	26½	25⅛	26½	+1⅛
14½	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	10	21	13¼	12⅞	13¼	+⅛
33½	17⅝	EdlsBro 1.48	8	16	34¼	33½	34¼	+1
16	10	EG&G .12	15	259	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
2¾	1⅝	Elect Assoc	6	32	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
22⅜	11¼	EDS .55e	18	58	22⅛	21½	21⅝	+⅜
2⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg	13	26	2⅛	2	2⅛	
7⅛	4⅞	EMM pf 1k		19	6⅝	6¼	6¼	−⅛
9⅝	7½	Elgin Natl	12	18	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
7	2⅝	Elixir Ind	11	33	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−¼
13⅜	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	6	69	12⅝	12	12⅛	
28	19⅝	ElTraCp 1.60	6	48	26⅝	26	26½	−⅜
36⅞	23½	EmerEl .75	21	2836	35	34½	34⅞	−⅛
50⅝	26¼	EmeryA .96	28	45	45⅝	45	45¼	+¼
18⅝	8¼	Emeryln .48	6	15	9½	9¼	9⅜	
28⅝	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	5	21	19⅞	19½	19½	−¼
3⅞	1⅝	EMI Lt .19e	10	152	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+¼
13⅝	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	19	13½	13	13	
15	13	Empire Fnl	14	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
10½	5	Empire Gas	4	93	10½	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
21	14⅞	EnglhM .60a	5	257	28⅜	28	28⅛	−⅛
7	4⅝	EnglsB .32a	4	79	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
19½	14½	Enlex 1.20	6	18	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
23½	8¾	Envirotech	14	81	21¾	21¼	21⅜	−⅛
11¼	8½	Equimrk .88	4	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
28⅞	21½	EquiGs 2.68	6	4	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+⅛
18⅝	11½	EquiLf 1.87e	8	54	14⅝	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
38⅝	24⅝	Esmark 1.40	5	76	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+⅛
5¼	3⅛	Esquire .32	3	37	4⅝	4½	4½	
5½	3½	Esterline .30	8	32	5⅛	4⅞	5	+¼
35½	23⅞	Ethyl 1.20a	5	253	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+½
47	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		81	48⅛	46⅞	45	+1¼
6	2⅞	Evans Prod		247	5	4¾	4⅞	−⅛
14⅜	10	ExCellO 1	6	46	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
28⅛	16	Exclsr 1.68a		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	−1⅛
83⅞	65	Exxon 5.15e	6	733	84⅞	84⅛	84⅜	+1⅛

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4⅛	Fabrge .40	8	148	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
44¼	17	FairCam .88	11	168	43½	42½	42⅞	−⅞
7¾	4⅝	Fairind .20	6	130	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+⅛
10⅛	8	FairmtF .60	7	12	10¼	10	10⅛	
13¼	10½	Fairmt pf 1		1	14	14	14	+¼
3⅞	1¼	Falstaf Brw		34	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
10⅛	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅜	4¼	FarWst Fnl		31	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+⅛
6½	3⅞	Farah Mfg		115	7⅞	6⅞	7	+½
6⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		23	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
15	9¼	FederalCo 1	8	3	14⅝	14¼	14¼	−⅜
19⅞	13⅞	FedMogul 1	18	48	15	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅞	14⅞	FedNMt .68	8	1480	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
27⅛	15¾	FedPap 1.50	4	9	26⅜	25¼	25¼	−⅛
17⅛	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		4	17¼	17¼	17	[illegible]
7⅛	3¼	FedSign .20	5	45	7⅛	7	7	[illegible]
47⅝	25⅞	FedDSt 1.16	17	128	45	44⅛	45	[illegible]
29¼	15¼	FerroCp 1	7	17	27⅛	24½	27	−⅜
13¼	10⅜	Fibrebrd .67		19	11⅛	11	11	−⅛
31¼	23¼	FideUn 2.40	6	1	29⅝	29⅞	29⅞	[illegible]
19⅞	7½	FieldcrMil 1	49	28	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	−⅛
12	6¼	FiltrolCp .60	5	18	10½	10⅛	10⅜	−⅛
12	7½	FinlFed .22t	5	87	10¼	10	10	[illegible]
13⅝	13⅛	Firestn 1.10	7	185	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	[illegible]
12¼	9½	FstChar .37t	6	907	12⅜	11¾	12¼	[illegible]
22⅝	15¼	FstChic .50	7	453	21	20½	20	[illegible]
40⅛	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	13	23	40⅞	40¼	40⅛	
19⅞	12⅞	FstMiss .24	3	206	18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	[illegible]
32¼	24½	FstNBo 1.86	7	67	31⅛	29⅝	31⅛	[illegible]
24⅝	18½	FstNStBn 2	7	[illegible]	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
20	13¼	FstPa 1.22	7	179	19⅝	18¼	18½	[illegible]
5½	2⅞	FPaMt 1.47e	7	6	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
9½	6⅛	FstUnR .96b	10	38	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
6	4½	FstVaB .45e	8	40	5	4⅞	4⅞	
16⅞	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	21	26	16½	16	16	[illegible]
25⅛	19½	FischM 1.10	11	20	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]
15¼	9¼	FishFds .40	6	56	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	[illegible]
13⅝	4¼	FishrSci .20	10	73	13	12½	12⅞	
16⅝	7⅞	FleetEnt .24	36	226	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	8	19	12⅞	12¼	12¼	
12⅛	7⅛	Flexvan .62t	5	300	10¼	9½	9⅝	−⅝
17	11	Flintkot 1.16	6	28	15½	15	15⅜	
56	41½	Fla pf4.50		z100	50¼	50½	50½	[illegible]
25⅝	15⅝	FlaE Coast	7	8	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
11⅞	8½	FlaGas .80	5	121	12⅝	11¼	12⅛	+⅞
21¾	13⅞	FlaPow 1.95	6	119	19¼	19⅛	19¼	[illegible]
23¾	15¾	FlaPwL 1.36	6	186	20⅛	20	20⅛	−⅛
23⅝	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	12	23	22¼	23	
32⅛	15	FluorCp .40	14	235	31¼	30½	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅞	10⅞	FMC .92	7	167	18½	17⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
30¼	25	FMC pf2.25		10	31	30	30	[illegible]
6¼	4½	Fd Fair .20	7	43	5	4⅞	4⅞	
8¾	5½	FooteCB .80	7	22	8⅛	7⅞	[illegible]	
38½	32¾	FordM 2.40	26	1907	36¼	36	36⅛	[illegible]
14⅞	10⅛	ForMcK .86	4	148	14¼	13¾	13⅞	−⅛
26	19¼	FMK pf1.80		12	24¼	22⅞	24	
16	13⅞	FtDea 1.24a		30	14⅞	14⅛	14	+⅛
26	13⅞	FtHowP .48	14	213	26⅛	24⅞	25	+¼
29	15½	FostWh 1.10	8	49	27⅝	27	27½	+⅛
33¼	23	Foxboro .60	13	154	33½	32	32⅞	−⅞
29⅞	13¼	FrnklnM .40	16	413	25⅞	27½	28	−⅛
31⅞	22⅞	FreepM 1.60	6	175	29⅛	28	29⅛	+1⅛
19¼	14	Frueht 1.60	10	196	17½	16¼	17⅛	+⅝
6⅝	3¼	Fuqua Ind	9	36	5½	5¼	5¼	

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6½	2¼	Gablelnd .11	4	29	5⅛	5½	5½	+⅛
2½	15-16	GAC Corp	6	59	1⅝	1½	1½	
11⅝	7⅛	GAF Cp .32	5	157	10⅜	10¼	10½	−⅛
16¾	13	GAF pf 1.20		29	16¼	16	16	[illegible]
25¼	19¼	GamSk 1.40	4	11	22¼	21⅞	22	−⅛
24½	19¼	GamS pf1.75		1	21	21	21	+¼
22⅝	17⅛	GamS pf1.60		1	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	
35¼	23	Gannett .52	21	32	35	33¾	35	+1
29¾	17¾	GardDen .76	18	40	27½	27¼	27½	[illegible]
13	6⅞	Garfinkl .96	7	4	12	11¼	12	+⅛
19¼	11½	Garlock .88	6	9	18½	18	18	−¼
12⅞	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	6	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
3½	1¼	Gateway In		17	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
5⅝	2⅞	GCA Corp	5	17	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Gemini Cap		35	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
13¼	11	Gemlnlln 1a		2	13	13	13	
10¼	7⅞	GnAInv .24e		10	10	9¾	9⅞	−⅛
43¾	31½	GnADil .80b	8	5	36	35¼	35¼	−¼
35⅛	26½	GATran 1.80	7	109	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞	−⅛
46	36⅞	GA n pf2.50		1	43	43	43	
11½	7½	GenBanc .60	5	8	10½	10¼	10¼	−⅛
11½	7¼	GnCable .72	5	131	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	−⅛
14	10½	GenCig 1.20	7	7	13	13	13	
20⅛	7½	G Cinma .44	9	31	19¾	18½	18½	+⅛
6½	2¾	Gen Develot	4	22	4⅞	4½	4½	−⅛
42½	19	Gen Dynam	8	270	42½	41½	42⅛	[illegible]
49⅞	32⅞	GenEl 1.60	16	1340	48½	45⅞	45¼	+1¼
26	18⅝	GnFood 1.40	10	295	22⅞	23	23	−⅛
18⅝	12½	GnGth 1.24c	19	15	18¼	18	18	−⅛
9⅝	4¾	GenHost .40	1	33	7⅛	7¼	7¼	−⅛
11¼	5	GenInst .27t	7	233	10¼	9½	9½	−⅜
31½	24½	GnInstr pf 3		2	30½	30½	30	
14⅝	6½	GenMed .20	12	24	14¼	14	14¼	−⅛
48¼	40½	GenMill 1.20	13	40	44¼	43¼	44	
45⅛	31¼	GnMot 3.15e	15	1255	44⅛	43¼	43½	−1½
68⅝	59	GnMot 5pf 5		1	62	62	62	−½
51¾	45¾	GMot pf3.75		7	48½	48¼	45¼	
8⅝	4⅞	GnPort .20b		79	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
14	10⅞	GPubUt 1.68	6	120	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+⅛
39⅛	23⅞	GnSignal .76	13	35	29¼	27½	37	−1¼
4⅞	2⅞	Gen Steel	4	14	4½	4¼	4¼	−⅛
22⅛	16⅞	G TelEl 1.40	11	543	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	−⅛
32⅞	25⅝	GTIEl pf2.50		11	30½	29½	29½	−1⅛
15¼	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	4	158	12⅞	12½	12⅞	[illegible]
4⅝	2⅛	Genesco Inc	16	37	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
18¼	15	Genstar 1.20	6	15	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	
38	23¼	GenuPts .64	26	32	39¼	37½	39⅛	−1¼
44	25¼	GaPac .80b	16	488	44	42½	42¾	+½
67½	58	GaPw pf7.80		z1790	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	−⅞
18	12½	GerberPd 1	9	130	17	15⅞	15⅞	−⅛
171¼	127½	GettyO 1.50e	13	112	166	164½	166	−2½
18	16¾	GettO pf1.20		1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	−⅛
5¾	4½	GF Bus .32a	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	−⅛
14½	10	GianPCem 1	9	15	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	
11⅞	7½	Gib Finl .73t	5	49	9¼	9¼	9¼	+¾
7½	3	GiddLe .70e	4	61	6⅞	6¾	6⅝	−⅛
12⅛	8	GilfdHill .37	4	27	10⅞	10½	10¼	−⅛
33⅞	21¼	Gillette 1.50	12	456	33½	31½	33¼	+2
8½	4¼	Ginos Inc	9	123	7⅛	6¾	6⅞	−⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Gleason Wk		12	8⅞	8⅛	8½	−⅛
15⅝	10¼	Global Mar	12	146	15¼	15	15⅛	+⅛
14⅝	12	GlobeUn	5	40	14¼	13¾	14	+⅝
13⅝	9¼	GoldWt Fin	7	137	11⅞	11	11⅛	−1¼
19½	13¾	Goodrch 1.12	6	174	20¼	19¼	20	+½
19⅝	12¼	Goodyr 1.10	9	550	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	+⅛
15⅝	6½	GorJwlA .37	7	11	14½	13⅞	14⅛	+⅝
25½	16	Gouldln 1.20	7	82	26⅛	26	26⅛	+⅛

(Continued on Page 12.)

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Burma (air) ......$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) .....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ....$	273.0	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air) D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air) ..F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ........F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany (air) D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ....Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00

Country	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Hong-Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ....£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air).$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Korea (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....FL.	284.00	142.00	79.00

Country	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
New Zealand (air) $	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air) .N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ....$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ......$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) .Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air) $	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air) ....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ..Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,812.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) .S.Kr	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) .....$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ......$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ....$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) .....$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ....$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam S. (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00

3-5-75

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 2.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.62½	*1.30½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb........	*.60	*.76
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.26	.40
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200	132.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton..	213.92	87-93
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	81-82	104-105
Lead, spot, lb...........	.34½	.21½
Copper elec., lb.	63⅝-65	80⅛
Tin (Straits), lb	3.44½	4.63¼
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb....	38½-39	34½-35
Silver N.Y., oz	4.32	5.640
Gold N Y oz	165.5	—
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)......	726.8	716.8

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
May 2, 1975
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	19.30	19.45	19.10	19.20-30	19.20
Sep	18.60	18.75	18.40	18.45-65	18.45

Market Summary

May 2, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Comwlth Oil	312,200	11½	
Emerson El	288,600	34⅞	+⅛
Occiden Pet	231,900	14⅝	+¼
MinnMM	220,600	62½	+1
Pan Am	202,400	4	+⅜
Ford Mot	190,700	36¼	−⅛
Unit Tech	185,400	49½	+1½
Texaco Inc	178,300	23½	−⅛
Boeing	165,700	28⅛	+1¼
SouNat Res	161,300	47¼	+⅛
Westgh El	160,600	15½	+⅜
Un Carbide	157,500	66⅝	+2
Sony Corp	154,900	10¾	+⅛
Xerox Cp	151,100	78	+3
Beker Ind	149,500	27¾	+3⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	25.21	20.66
Advances	959	850
Declines	495	502
Unchanged	369	409
Total issues	1823	1791
New 1975 highs	204	155
New 1975 lows	9	10

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	158,800	40⅝	+¾
Kay Corp	60,300	3½	−⅜
Reserch Ctl	43,920	14	+¼
Milgo Elect	39,420	17⅛	+⅞
Patrick Pet	36,100	9	+¾
Anixter Br	35,600	9⅝	+⅜
Buttes Gas	34,200	21¼	−½
Rowan Cos	34,350	28¾	+1¼
PanOcean O	33,600	13⅝	+¼
Gearhart	30,300	24⅞	+½

Approx total stock sales 2,610,000
Stock sales year ago 1,387,758

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
85.08	84.14	84.91	+0.75

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	835.97	853.25	832.21	848.48	+17.52
20 Trn	171.09	174.25	169.29	171.99	+1.23
15 Util	74.42	75.19	73.97	74.64	+0.35
65 Stk	253.78	258.53	252.21	256.57	+3.91

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	101.32	99.17	100.66	+1.32
15 Railroads	40.45	39.44	40.07	+0.33
60 Utilities	38.68	37.69	38.43	+0.28
500 Stocks	89.98	87.91	89.22	+1.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	47.20	46.97	47.18	+0.59
Industrials	52.69	52.42	52.65	+0.67
Transportation	32.75	32.61	32.63	+0.14
Utilities	30.45	30.33	30.45	+0.30
Finance	48.80	48.53	48.73	+0.84

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	Short
May 1	277,578	299,365	2,375
April 30	205,327	413,384	1,984
April 28	253,206	446,769	1,850
April 25	220,928	407,056	2,162
April 24	193,280	399,605	3,237
April 23	230,248	443,947	4,714

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

Oct	18.30	18.45	18.20	18.25-35	18.30
Mar	17.15	17.45	17.10	17.25	17.20
May	16.35	16.80	16.35	N16.70	N16.49
Jul	16.25	16.25	16.00	16.00	16.00
Sep	15.70	15.85	15.55	15.65-55	15.70
Oct	15.36	15.45	15.36	14.56	15.45

Sales: 1,056.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)

Jul	137.00	137.00	135.00	135.00	B137.00
Dec	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	B142.00
Mar	141.00	141.00	141.00	141.00	B143.00

Sales: 5.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	50.75	51.15	50.40	51.15	51.30
Jul	46.50	47.05	46.30	46.75	46.85
Dec	47.30	48.10	47.25	47.60	47.74
Mar	47.75	48.43	47.70	48.20	48.30
May	48.50	48.50	48.10	48.30	48.50
Jul	48.90	48.90	48.45	48.50	48.65

Sales: 969.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

May	54.70	54.70	54.40	54.40	55.10
Jun	55.30	55.30	54.80	54.80	55.50
Jul	55.85	56.00	55.20	55.30	56.00
Sep	56.95	57.60	56.30	56.30	57.10
Dec	58.70	58.80	58.00	58.10	58.90
Jan	59.20	59.30	58.60	58.60	59.40
Mar	60.20	60.30	59.60	59.60	60.40
May	61.10	61.30	60.60	60.60	61.40

Sales: 993.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

May	4.20	4.23	4.03	4.14	4.13
Nov	4.89	4.93	4.87	4.93	4.85
Mar	5.79	5.85	5.77	5.85	5.77
Apr	6.35	6.35	6.33	6.35	6.30
May	7.44	7.50	7.41	7.50	7.42

Sales: 1,662.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	434.00	435.00	429.00	429.90	433.40
Jul	439.50	441.00	434.80	435.30	439.00
Sep	443.50	446.00	441.00	441.30	445.00
Dec	454.50	455.00	450.20	450.20	454.00
Jan	463.00	463.00	458.80	458.80	462.60
May	469.50	469.50	464.60	464.60	468.40
Jul	473.20	473.20	470.40	470.40	474.20

Sales: 3,737.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

May	49.30	49.30	49.30	B49.20	49.15
Jul	51.20	51.30	51.10	B51.15	51.10
Sep	52.80	53.05	52.80	B54.50	B54.20
Jan	56.30	56.30	56.30	B56.05	B56.00
Mar	57.50	57.50	57.50	B57.50	B57.35

Sales: 125.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	45.00	45.03	44.70	B44.85	44.95
Jul	45.70	45.98	46.60	45.95	45.60
Oct	46.90	47.25	46.85	47.25	46.95
Dec	47.70	48.12	47.65	48.05	47.65
Mar	48.55	49.05	48.55	B48.95	B48.55
May	49.70	49.75	49.70	B49.55	B49.20
Oct	50.05	50.05	50.05	B50.50	B50.25

Sales: 1,350.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	166.20	166.50	165.00	165.00S	165.50
Aug	167.60	167.60	167.20	167.10S	168.60
Oct	169.70	179.70	169.70	169.30S	170.80
Dec	172.50	172.50	171.00	171.20S	172.90
Feb	173.30	173.30	173.30	173.40S	175.20
Aug	181.30	181.30	181.20	180.00S	181.80

Sales: 493.

CHICAGO FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	prev Close
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
May	3.20	3.25½	3.16½	3.20¼	3.18
Jul	3.18	3.22	3.16	3.19½	3.18
Sep	3.22	3.26½	3.21½	3.24	3.22
Dec	3.33	3.36½	3.31½	3.33	3.33
Mar	3.39	3.44	3.38½	3.40½	3.39
CORN (5,000 bu)					
May	2.77½	2.83	2.75	2.81	2.76¾
Jul	2.75	2.80	2.73	2.77½	2.75¼
Sep	2.63½	2.66½	2.61	2.64	2.63½
Dec	2.46	2.49½	2.43¾	2.47	2.46½
Mar	2.51	2.54	2.49¾	2.51½	2.51½
May	2.53½	2.56	2.52	2.53½	2.54¼
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
May	5.35	5.41½	5.35	5.35	5.38
Jul	5.23	5.28	5.20	5.21	5.25
Aug	5.20	5.23	5.17	5.17	5.20
Sep	5.11½	5.16	5.10	5.10	5.12
Nov	5.10	5.14	5.07½	5.09	5.12½
Jan	5.18	5.20	5.14	5.15	5.17½
Mar	5.26	5.26½	5.20½	5.23	5.25
May	5.29	5.31	5.28	5.29	5.28
Jul	—	—	—	5.34½	5.34
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
May	24.65	24.95	24.40	24.60	24.90
Jul	23.20	23.45	23.00	23.20	23.20
Aug	22.35	22.70	22.30	22.50	22.55
Sep	21.85	21.95	21.65	21.75	22.00
Oct	21.25	21.40	21.00	21.25	21.50
Dec	20.15	20.40	20.05	20.25	20.35
Jan	19.60	20.00	19.60	19.75	19.80
Mar	19.40	19.65	19.30	19.30	19.35
May	—	—	—	18.40	18.50
Jul	18.30	18.50	18.30	18.40	18.10
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
May	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.00	122.50
Jul	120.80	123.70	121.50	122.50	122.00
Aug	124.50	125.00	124.00	124.50	124.50
Sep	124.50	126.50	124.50	126.00	125.00

Oct	126.00	127.50	126.00	127.00	126.50
Dec	129.50	130.50	128.50	129.00	130.00
Jan	132.00	132.00	130.50	131.50	132.00
Mar	135.50	135.50	134.60	134.50	135.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	433.00	433.50	429.00	429.00	434.00
Jun	437.50	438.50	431.00	431.50	437.00
Jul	435.50	436.00	435.00	435.00	440.50
Aug	444.00	444.00	436.70	437.50	442.50
Oct	448.30	448.50	443.00	443.00	449.00
Dec	455.20	455.20	449.00	449.00	454.00
Feb	461.50	461.50	453.60	453.60	460.50
Apr	465.00	465.50	460.00	460.00	465.00
Jun	471.60	471.60	466.00	466.00	470.50
Aug	—	—	—	472.00	477.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	48.30	49.20	48.30	49.20	47.75
Aug	44.75	44.95	44.45	44.82	44.30
Oct	41.15	41.60	41.05	41.47	41.70
Dec	40.15	40.55	40.10	40.50	40.00
Feb	39.50	39.80	39.50	39.80	39.27

Sales: June 4224; Aug 3654; Oct 1140; Dec 455; Feb 164.
Open interest: June 12495; Aug 13962; Oct 4391; Dec 2620; Feb 1083.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	47.75	48.70	47.62	48.70	47.60
Jul	48.25	48.90	48.10	48.75	48.00
Aug	47.15	48.10	47.15	47.90	47.20
Oct	45.30	45.95	45.30	45.95	45.25
Dec	45.70	46.00	45.40	46.00	45.50
Feb	44.50	44.90	44.50	a44.85	a44.20
Apr	43.00	43.10	42.70	43.10	a42.80

Sales: June 1484; July 1230; Aug 615; Oct 176; Dec 445; Feb 54; April 9.
Open interest: June 3736; July 3448; Aug 2322; Oct 1039; Dec 3004; Feb 1002; April 226.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

May	45.85	45.95	45.60	45.85	45.85
Jun	47.50	48.10	47.30	48.10	47.15
Jul	49.40	49.50	49.40	49.50	49.00
Aug	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.00	51.30
Sep	57.60	57.70	57.20	57.70	57.50
Nov	57.95	57.95	57.95	57.95	58.00
Dec	58.50	58.70	58.50	58.70	a58.75

Sales: May 20; June 120; July 6; Aug 7; Sep 81; Nov 4; Dec 13.
Open interest: May 325; June 721; July 118; Aug 72; Sep 777; Nov 56; Dec 62.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	73.85	74.75	73.25	74.75	73.40
Jul	74.25	75.17	73.75	b75.17	73.80
Aug	73.30	73.95	72.60	b73.95	73.60
Feb	69.40	70.35	69.25	70.35	69.00
Mar	68.30	69.25	68.20	b69.15	b67.00
May	—	—	—	a68.00	a67.40

Sales: May 1074; July 4795; Aug 666; Feb 608; March 30; May 0.
Open interest: May 2097; July 6858; Aug 2624; Feb 1987; March 158; May 24.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	166.40	166.40	164.20	164.50	166.20
Sep	168.50	168.80	167.40	167.40	169.40
Dec	171.90	172.20	170.20	170.20	172.90
Mar	175.30	175.30	174.10	174.10	176.00
Jun	178.80	178.80	177.50	177.50	179.50
Sep	182.00	182.00	181.80	182.00	184.00

Sales:

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous Close
SUGAR				
Aug	200	191	196 -196.50	194 -194.50
Oct	193	185	188 -189	185.75-186.50
Dec	187	182	185.05-185.50	182.50-183
Mar	184	178.50	182 -182.50	179.50-180
May	180	176	179.50-180.50	175.50-176
Aug	175	172	174.50-176	173 -177.50
Oct		172	171.50-173	171 -172
Lots 2,114.				
COCOA				
May	465	457	457 -458	460 -463
Jul	477	466	470 -470.50	469 -470
Sep	482	475	479.50-481	475.50-477
Dec	506	501	504.50-505	500 -501
Mar	517	513	515.50-516	514 -515
May	522	516	515.50-520	520 -521
Jul	522	520	521.50-522	524 -526
Lots 3,449.				
COFFEE				
May	394	388	391 -392	391 -392
Jul	397.50	389	394.50-395	394.50-395
Sep	395	388.50	391.50-392	391.50-392
Nov	396	388	392 -393	392 -393
Jan	399	392	394 -394.50	395 -395.50
Mar	402.50	397	397.50-398	398 -398.50
May	399		399 -401	399.50-400
Lots 852.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	538 - 539	538 - 539
3 months	555.50- 556	556.50- 557
Cathodes: spot	528 - 528.50	528.50- 529.50
3 months	545.50- 548	545.50- 546.50
Tin: spot	2,970 - 2,975	2,965 - 2,970
3 months	3,009 - 3,011	3,012 - 3,014
Lead: spot	195 - 195.50	193.50- 193.75
3 months	192 - 192.25	190.50- 191
Zinc: spot	326 - 326.50	315 - 317
3 months	313.50- 314.50	305.50- 307
Silver: spot	185.80- 186.10	184.30- 184.40
3 months	190.80- 190.90	189.30- 189.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Aug			2,200	
Oct			1,950	
Dec			1,730	
Mar			1,710	
May			1,650	
Aug			1,550	
COCOA				
May	490	485	485- 495	−15
Jul	—	—	— 500	−20
Sep	470	463	475- 474	−22½
Dec	500	486	490- 491	−20
Mar	—	—	417- 505	−18
May	—	—	478- 505	−16
Lots 850.				

New Highs and Lows
Friday's

NEW HIGHS-204

Air Prod, Airco Inc, Alco Stand, Alcon Lab, Allied Chem, Alcoa, Am Family, Am Hospit, Am Medical, A Medicorp, AMF Inc, Amsted, Anch Hock, APL Corp, APL Cp pfC, ApPw 8.12pf, ArkLaGas, Ashland Oil, Autom Data, Avery Prod, Avon Prod, Babcok Wil, Baldwin DH, Bandag Inc, Baxter Lab, Beker Ind, Beth Steel, Big Three, Black Deck, Blue Bell, Boeing, Briggs Strat, Brunswk, Carborun, Chain 1.20pf, Chemetn, Chromally, Coca Cola, Collins Aik, Colum SoOh, Cont Data, Cooper Ind, Coppwld Cp, Cowles Com, Crocker Nat, Crouse Hind, Crown Zell, Cutler Ham, Dart Ind, Dart Ind pf, Deere Co, Dexter Cp, Diam Sbm, DiamSh pfC, DiamSh pfD, Dillinghm, Dover Corp, Dresser Ind, Dressr pf A, Dressr pf B, duPont, Dymo Ind, East Kodak, Edison Bros, Ethyl Corp, EthylCp pfA, Exxon Cp, Fairmont

Fairmont pf, Farah Mfg, FedSignS, Fischb Mre, Fla Gas, FMC Cp pf, FtHow Pap, Genuin Pts, Goodrich, Gould Inc, Gould pf, Granitvle, GtWnUn pf, Grumman Cp, Glf Res pf A, Glf Res pf B, Hall Print, Halliburtn, Hanes Corp, Hanna Mng, Harsco Cp, HarteHks N, Hawaii Elec, HCA Martin, Helleman, Heinz HJ, Hercule Inc, Heublein, Hoff Elect, Holiday Inn, Holidayln A, HospCp Am, Humana, Huyck Cp, Ill Tool, INA Corp, Inland Cont, Intl Harv, Int Paper, ITE Imperl, Japan Fnd, Johnsn Cont, Jon Logan, Jostens, KC Soulnd, KerrMcG, Koppers Co, LevFd Cap, LevFd Inc, Levi Straus, MAPCO, Masco Cp, Matsush El, MBPXL Cp, MCA Inc, McDonnD, McGrw Hill, McGrHill pf, Maste Mach, Metromed, Microwave, MinnMM, Morse Shoe, Na'co Chem, Nat Steel, NCR Corp, Neptune Int, Norris Ind

NorAm Coal, NoNatGas, Northrop, Northrop pf, NwtEnrg cf, Nwstlnd pf, Oiln Corp, Olinkraft, Outbd Mar, Pac Petrol, Parker Pen, Pennwalt, Phillips Pet, Pillsbury, Pittston Co, Pope Talb, PortGE pf, Potlatch Cp, Pullman, Raymnd Int, Raytheon, Reeves Bro, Revlon, Rexnord Inc, Rexnrd pfB, Riegel Text, Rite Aid, RoyCr Cola, Safeway Str, SantaFe Int, SargWel Sci, Schaefer Cp, Schlmbrgr, Scot Lad Fd, Sea Contain, Signode Co, Skaggs Co, Smith Int, Sola Basic, Sony Corp, South Ry, Sparton Cp, Sperry Rnd, StdOil Ohio, Stone Cont, Super Valu, Tandy Corp, Thom Betts, Thomps JW, Time Inc, Trane Co, Transam Cp, TRW Inc, Un Carbide, UnPac Corp, UnPacCo pf, Unit Refing, US Tobac, Unit Tech, UnitTech pf, UOP, War Swasey, Watkins Jhn, WestPtPep, Weyerhsr, Wometco A, Zale Corp, Zale pf A

NEW LOWS-9

BenfStd Mtg, CinG 4.75pf, IDS RltyTr, Lamsn Ses, Natomas wt, NoNG 5.80pf, Smith AD, Sou Pac, Std Prodnll

International Herald Tribune
Ask for it every day.
Everywhere you go.

هكذا من الأصل

But Signs of Peak in Level Are Seen

U.S. Jobless Rate Rises to 8.9%

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—The U.S. unemployment rate rose to 8.9 per cent in April, from 8.7 per cent in March, the government reported today, but there were some bright spots in the employment picture suggesting joblessness may be nearing its peak.

The increase in unemployment was at a slower rate than in March, and total employment rose for the first time in seven months. Nonfarm payroll employment also held steady, and the length of the work week edged up for the first time since the fall.

"I wouldn't want to say we're coming to the end of the line," said an analyst for the bureau of labor statistics, but, he added, "there's room for encouragement."

Unemployment in April rose by 200,000 to a total of 8,176,000 following an increase of 500,000 in March.

However, total employment, which had declined by 2.6 million since September, increased last month by 240,000 to 84.1 million. With employment and unemployment both rising, the size of the labor force rose sharply for the second month in a row—to 92.3 million.

The Labor Department said adult males, who have experienced the greatest number of job losses during the recession, accounted for more than half of the April employment gain.

A further rise in unemployment is expected in the next few months before it reaches the peak forecast by the Ford administration for about midyear. However, despite new predictions of an economic improvement, joblessness is expected to remain at high levels through much of the 1970s.

Labor Secretary John Dunlop indicated yesterday that he believes the steep rise in unemployment experienced over the past seven months is losing steam. He predicted that joblessness will not go "much higher."

Julius Shiskin, commissioner of labor statistics, said that while unemployment remains "extremely serious," April figures on employment and man hours worked "appear to be suggesting some weakening of the forces of recession."

"Most employment indicators which tend to move early are improving and therefore suggest the possibility that the forces of recovery are beginning to stir," Mr. Shiskin told the congressional Joint Economic Committee.

Earlier, Alan Greenspan, President Ford's economic adviser, told the committee that "distinctly hopeful evidence" also indicates the economy will stabilize during the year's second quarter.

"We're approaching the end of the recession," Mr. Greenspan said. "We may wobble on the bottom for a while but then we'll start up."

Spending Plans of U.S. Firms On Decline Due to Inflation

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Major U.S. corporations have reduced their 1975 capital-spending plans since late last year and expect to spend only 5 per cent more on new plant and equipment this year than in 1974, a survey showed.

The survey, by the economics department of McGraw-Hill Publications Co., stressed that when adjusted for price inflation, the 5-per-cent rise for 1975 becomes a 5-per-cent decline. Last autumn, companies had expected to spend 12 per cent more in 1975 than in 1974.

However, the increase to 10 per cent in the investment tax credit "assures a halt in the reduction of capital-spending plans and perhaps some additional investment before this year is over," said Douglas Greenwald, McGraw-Hill Publications' chief economist.

Mr. Greenwald said, "American business is stressing modernization and de-emphasizing expansion in its current plans for this year and the following three years."

The McGraw-Hill survey is not a forecast but a report of companies' plans, Mr. Greenwald said. "Plans may be changed in light of future developments. Amounts actually spent will be affected by the pace of economic recovery in the second half and beyond."

Of 25 industries studied, 14 plan spending rises this year. Manufacturers anticipate a 9-per-cent increase and the nonmanufacturing sector plans a 3-per-cent gain.

Within the manufacturing group, durable goods producers expect only a 2-per-cent increase. Iron and steel companies plan a 53-per-cent increase and aerospace concerns say they plan to spend 26 per cent more. But the auto industry, hit by a big decline in demand, expects a 19-per-cent drop in spending.

Nondurable goods companies plan a 15-per-cent rise over 1974. The leading gainer in that group is the petroleum sector, which expects a 31-per-cent increase.

Through 1978, manufacturers as a group plan to commit 56 per cent of their capital spending to modernization and replacement, including spending for pollution control and employee safety and health. The other 44 per cent is slated for expansion. In 1974, spending was evenly divided between modernization and new capacity.

Manufacturers expect a 6-per-cent rise in their dollar sales volume this year and dollar sales growth of 28 per cent in the three following years. In real terms, after adjusting for inflation, the change this year becomes a "slight dip," the survey said, and the 1976-78 rise is reduced to 11 per cent.

Profit at Nissan Improves During March Half Year

TOKYO, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Nissan Motor Corp. said today its net profit for the six months ended March 31 totaled 10.252 billion yen ($35 million), up from 549 billion yen in the September term although down from 4.418 billion yen a year earlier.

Nissan's operating profit during the March term totaled 18.219 billion yen, up from 6.436 billion yen but down from 19.322 billion yen a year earlier.

Nissan said its sales totaled 60.414 billion yen in the half year, up from 660.224 billion yen in the September term and up from 626.179 billion yen a year earlier.

Gentlemanly Horse Trading in N.Y.

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—Amid some confusion, a considerable amount of gentlemanly horse trading and occasional secrecy, May Day came to Wall Street quietly yesterday. For the first time in almost 200 years, on the direct orders of the Securities and Exchange Commission, stockbrokers abandoned fixed commission rates.

But the small investor, if he noticed at all, seemed considerably more interested in finding "the right stock" than "the right price."

Big investors were another story. The big institutions bargained hard, often attempting, unsuccessfully, to obtain rate cuts as deep as 40, 50 and even 60 per cent from the rates previously in effect.

A handful of stockbrokers passed the word around that they were offering deep discounts, but none would admit it.

In a separate development, the New York Stock Exchange reported that member firms earned $287.9 million in the first quarter of 1975, up sharply from the $49.2 million a year earlier. Volume, which played a significant role, soared to a high of 21.5 million shares a day during the period, up from the 15 million shares a day the year before.

At the Pan Am Building, Martin Sloate, senior vice-president of Gruntal & Co., remarked: "I took an order from a customer this morning and asked him jokingly if he wanted to negotiate on the price. He just laughed and said, 'Whatever they are, they are.' Clients are more interested in making money."

Robert Wise, president of Eastern Publishing Graphic Services Inc., of Weston, Conn., watching the ticker tape at a midtown Merrill office, said, "Anybody who buys, buys on a personal relationship with his broker. A fraction-of-a-cent saving here and there doesn't make sense."

Big customers were less philosophical. The manager of one leading brokerage firm, who declined to be identified, said financial institutions had got rate cuts as high as 10 to 20 per cent. Asked how he felt about it, he said, "I can't say I'm happy, but it's a fact of life."

A trader at the same firm said he had taken a call from a big customer who said he could get 30 per cent off "somewhere else" and wanted to know what this firm would give. He accepted the order at 25 per cent off.

Joseph Dimartino, vice-president and director of securities trading for the Dreyfus corporation, with about $2 billion in stock investments, said the price cuts he had seen so far averaged from 8 to 12 per cent, with 15 per cent on occasion the highest around, except on expensive stocks.

Prior to yesterday, when all commission rates became unfixed, stockbrokers were free to bargain on orders of less than $3,000 or more than $300,000. The bulk of the bargaining yesterday came on orders of less than $300,000.

Stocks Soar on Report Of Treasury Program

NEW YORK, May 2 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange prices vaulted higher today with brokers reporting general satisfaction that the U.S. Treasury funding program announced late yesterday was less than anticipated.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 17.52 points to 248.48. Gaining issues led decliners by a 2-to-1 ratio throughout the session.

Volume totaled 25.21 million shares compared with 20.66 million shares yesterday.

Analysts attributed much of the gain in stock prices to the Treasury's announcement that higher than expected tax receipts had reduced the government's borrowing needs in the half year ending June 30.

Essentially, this should mean less upward pressure on interest rates. Originally, there had been concern that huge Treasury financing would drive up interest rates.

Large block trades included 149,900 shares of Southern Natural Resources at 46, down 1 1/8, with the issue closing at 47 1/4; Niagara Mohawk 130,000 shares at 10 1/4, closing at 10 3/8, and Pan American World Airways 127,500 at 4, up 3/8 and closing at 4.

A.E. Staley sank 4 3/4 to 69 1/4, continuing its sharp decline of recent sessions. The stock earlier jumped higher on speculation concerning the company's sugar substitute. Sugar prices fell this week.

Raymond International jumped 1 3/8 to 12 3/4. The company said it expected to report sharply higher first-quarter net.

Beker Industries tacked on 3 1/8 to 27 3/4. The company said again that year net should at least double that of a year earlier and that Beker will seriously pursue new acquisitions.

In stocks of savings and loan institutions, Financial Federation gained 3/4 to 10 3/4, First Charter Financial was 12 3/8, up 1 1/4, and Great Western Financial 15 5/8, ahead 1.

Analysts said the S&Ls benefited from falling interest rates.

Northrop stock jumped 3 1/2 to 30 5/8. The company had no comment on the gain nor on rumors in Wall Street that the Navy would make a big order for the company's lightweight fighter planes. At the close, the Navy announced choosing the Northrop-McDonnell Douglas team.

The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.75 to 84.91.

Most active issue was Syntex, which rose 3/4 to 40 3/4 on volume of 158,800 shares.

Also active were Kay at 3 1/2, down 3/8, Research-Cottrell 14, up 1/4, Milgo Electronic 17 3/8, up 7/8 and Patrick Petroleum 9, up 3/4.

Ranger Oil rose 1 1/2 to 20 5/8 on 72,000 shares. The British Petroleum-Ranger oil exploration group reported that it encountered some oil-bearing sand with its third exploratory well in the North Sea concession 3-8.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.55 to 83.24.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures closed on mixed tones on the Board of Trade after trading in relatively narrow ranges.

Price movements appeared to be rather nervous. Trade was mixed but the volume appeared to be light.

As Price for Operating in Country Concerned

Gulf Oil Paid Bribes to Foreign Politicians

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP).—Top officials of Gulf Oil Corp. have told the Securities and Exchange Commission that Gulf was compelled to pay foreign politicians $4 million in order to operate in their country, the Wall Street Journal reported today.

The journal reported the payment was made in two cash "contributions." Gulf chairman Bob Dorsey told the SEC about the payments in the unidentified country in secret testimony, the journal said.

Mr. Dorsey also reportedly said the company had to pay $200,000 to begin operating facilities in which the company had invested $150 million. The journal said it appeared this payment was made in the same country.

"On these three occasions I know there were specific and absolute demands made for contributions to a political party," Mr. Dorsey is quoted in the journal as testifying before the SEC. "Now that political party still exists and the leader of that party is still in office."

The journal said Mr. Dorsey would not identify the country to the SEC, fearing it would jeopardize Gulf operations in other countries.

A company spokesman said today, "A special review commission approved by the SEC is investigating this entire matter and pending their report to the SEC, the court and the board of directors, counsel has advised us that we should not comment any further."

Gave $10 million

The payoffs would account for much of the $4.9 million the SEC has previously charged that the company paid overseas. Gulf has admitted distributing $10.3 million in corporate funds in the United States and abroad.

The journal said Mr. Dorsey told the SEC the first of the $4 million was paid out in a $1-million payment in 1966 "under a great deal of pressure on me." Four years later, before the next election in the same country, "the demands were rather greater... and I think the contribution was then $3 million," Mr. Dorsey reportedly testified.

The journal quotes Mr. Dorsey as saying that disclosure of the country where the $4-million payoff went would "place a $700-million investment in severe jeopardy." The company's 1974 annual report shows only three areas where the company's investments exceeded $700 million—Canada, Latin America and Europe.

The journal says the SEC testimony indicated the payoff may have been made in Latin America. Gulf senior vice-president Fred Deering is quoted as saying he was told by the president of "our Latin American subsidiary" to arrange for the transfer of perhaps $240,000.

Gulf's Latin-American operations are located in Venezuela and Ecuador.

Money Supply Slows in U.S. To Annual Rate of 4 Per Cent

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—The U.S. money supply fell $1 billion in the week ended April 23—a substantial one-week decline—and thereby showed an annual growth rate of 4 per cent, the slowest in six weeks.

The figure was released yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which minimizes the importance of one-week swings in the money supply statistic—that is, the total of currency in the hands of the public plus most checking account balances.

At the same time, the Federal Reserve Bank disclosed that during the week ended Wednesday the Fed pumped more than $4.4 billion of reserves a day into the banking system to offset huge drains caused by a substantial building up in the Treasury's balances at Federal Reserve banks. The drains occur as money is shifted from checking accounts in commercial banks into the government accounts at the Fed.

As a result of its activity in the government securities market this week, the Fed's holdings of Treasury securities soared to $93.9 billion, a record portfolio that exceeded the previous high of $89.3 billion Jan. 22.

The drain caused by the buildup in the Treasury's balances and the actions by the Fed offset each other as far as reserves in the banking system were concerned. Member banks borrowed $235 million a day on average from Federal Reserve banks in the week ended Wednesday, up from $159 million a week earlier. Free reserves averaged $5 million. A week earlier there were $16 million in borrowed reserves each day on average.

Business loans at major New York City banks increased $56 million, preliminary figures showed yesterday. This was the second increase in three weeks, but both were relatively minor. A year ago, business loans here jumped $583 million.

Dutch Prices Rise

AMSTERDAM, May 2 (Reuters).—The Dutch wholesale price index (base 1948) rose 0.8 per cent to 248 in January from 246 in December, the Central Statistics Office said. This represents a 9.3-per-cent increase over January 1974.

Fewer Cars Built in U.S.

DETROIT, May 2 (AP-DJ).—U.S. auto makers built 590,463 cars in domestic plants last month, down 13 per cent from the depressed level of 677,748 cars assembled in April 1974.

Market Closed

The Brussels stock exchange was closed Friday for a local holiday.

Amro, U.K. Bank to Merge

LONDON, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Amsterdam-Rotterdam (Amro) Bank, one of Holland's largest commercial banks, and Pierson, Heldring & Pierson, a privately-owned British merchant bank loosely affiliated with the Rothschild banking group, have agreed to merge, it was announced in London today.

Under terms of the merger, Pierson, Heldring & Pierson will become a limited liability company instead of a partnership. Then, Pierson's share capital will be sold to Amro bank in exchange for convertible preferred shares of Amro.

However, the new company, Pierson NV, will remain a separate entity with its own management, Amro said.

Under terms of the merger, Pierson NV's issued share capital totaling a nominal 94,375,000 guilders will be exchanged for 6.6-per-cent preferred shares convertible into Amro common stock at 62.50 guilders a share between July 1, 1978, and June 30, 1985. Upon conversion of all the preferred shares, a total of 1,510,000 Amro common stock shares will be issued.

Amro shares closed at 83.60 guilders a share on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange today. On the basis of the market price, the acquisition of Pierson by Amro was valued at 126.2 million guilders, or about $52 million.

Cadbury Share Issue To Raise £25 Million

LONDON, May 2 (AP-DJ).—Cadbury Schweppes Ltd. announced plans today to raise about £25 million through a rights issue of one new share for every four held at a price of 35 pence a share.

The company said the rights issue is designed to expand the company's capital base to facilitate the financing of capital expenditure.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Alco Standard

Second Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	220.7	242.6
Profits (millions)	6.9	5.4
Per share	0.62	0.47
Six Months		
Revenue (millions)	461.2	466.3
Profits (millions)	13.4	10.4
Per share	1.20	0.91

American Electric Power

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	55.0	53.9
Profits (millions)	0.75	1.27

American General Insurance

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	325.4	271.9
Profits (millions)	13.2	14.9
Per share	0.47	0.52

American Standard

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	410.4	401.4
Profits (millions)	7.2	8.3
Per share	0.41	0.50

Atlantic Richfield

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,839.0	1,559.0
Profits (millions)	67.5	93.9
Per share	1.19	1.65

Consolidated Foods

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	569.8	551.5
Profits (millions)	—33.7*	15.96
Per Share		0.53
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	1,805.2	1,676.0
Profits (millions)	—2.5*	55.7
Per Share		1.88

*Loss

General Dynamics

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	509.6	414.8
Profits (millions)	14.1	7.5
Per share	1.35	0.72

General Host

Twelve Weeks (March 22)	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	146.0	151.1
Profits (millions)	0.2	1.2
Per share	0.14	0.56

Grumman

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	251.6	255.5
Profits (millions)	4.1	4.7
Per Share	0.60	0.69

Halliburton

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	910.2	573.2
Profits (millions)	42.2	26.86
Per share	2.19	1.41

ITT

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	2,638.2	2,491.5
Profits (millions)	106.6	104.1
Per Share	0.36	0.34

Kerr-McGee

First Quarter	1975	1974*
Revenue (millions)	442.4	284.3
Profits (millions)	28.0	13.9
Per Share	1.12	0.55

*Restated to reflect change to LIFO accounting

L T V

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,082.0	1,129.0
Profits (millions)	19.8	12.2
Per Share	1.77	1.17

McCrory

Year	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,281.7	1,256.8
Profits (millions)	2.6	18.5
Per Share	0.28	3.42

Pan American Airways

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	337.3	328.4
Loss (millions)	—59.0	—24.4

Penn Central

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	509.7	525.2
Profits (millions)	—127.9*	525.2

*Loss

Philadelphia Electric

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	302.6	217.9
Profits (millions)	34.5	35.0
Per Share	0.48	0.53

Phillips Petroleum

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,223.0	1,110.3
Profits (millions)	54.7	108.6
Per Share	0.72	1.43

Rapid-American

Year	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	2,560.0	2,529.9
Profits (millions)	—18.7*	40.1
Per Share	—3.00*	4.22

*Loss

Revere Copper & Brass

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	81.2	139.0
Profits (millions)	—1.5*	3.4
Per Share	—0.26*	0.60

*Loss

Sperry Rand

Fourth Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	833.2	724.4
Profits (millions)	38.4	34.7
Per share	1.11	1.00
Year		
Revenue (millions)	3,040.9	2,613.5
Profits (millions)	131.4	116.4
Per share	3.81	3.38

Studebaker Worthington

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	326.1	276.6
Profits (millions)	2.6	2.2
Per share	0.53	0.45

United Merchants

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	218.0	237.0
Profits (millions)	—1.4*	7.5
Per share		1.26
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	696.0	716.0
Profits (millions)	5.6	25.6
Per share	0.94	4.29

*Loss

Warner-Lambert

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	507.1	431.8
Profits (millions)	42.2	38.0
Per share	0.54	0.49

William Companies

First Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	311.5	218.8
Profits (millions)	43.1	19.4
Per share	1.80	0.83

SUEZ INTERNATIONAL VENTURES INCORPORATED

NOTICE OF MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of SUEZ INTERNATIONAL VENTURES INCORPORATED will be held at the offices of Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines, 44 Rue de Courcelles, Paris, France, on the 12th day of May, 1975, at 10:30 a.m., for the following purposes:

1. To approve the sale of all or substantially all the assets of the Corporation to Mr. Robert Desmond;

2. To approve a Plan of Liquidation and Dissolution of the Corporation;

3. To take such other action as may properly come before the meeting.

The presence at the meeting, in person or by proxy, of record owners or holders of shares entitled to vote, whether registered or bearer, representing one-half plus one of the shares of the Corporation, issued and outstanding, shall constitute a quorum. Should such a quorum not be present at this Meeting, the Charter of the Corporation provides that the shareholders present may postpone or adjourn the meeting once, without other notice than the notice given at the meeting, fixing a new date for the holding thereof within the ten following days. At such adjourned meeting the holders of any number of shares entitled to vote present, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum. Any resolution or action, except the resolution to dissolve the Corporation approved by the vote of majority of the shares entitled to vote, present in person or by proxy, shall be valid. A resolution to dissolve may be passed only by an absolute majority of the outstanding shares present in person or by proxy at the Meeting specified in this notice.

The holder of bearer shares entitled to vote must prove his capacity of shareholder by presenting to the Meeting the certificate for shares of which he is the owner.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Maxime Grangé,
President.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 10.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅞	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		26	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
29⅛	22⅛	Grace 1.60	6	219	29⅜	27¾	28	+ ½
15⅞	7⅜	GrandUn .80	10	55	15	14⅝	14¾	
20¼	13½	Granitv 1.50	4	59	21⅛	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅝
7⅛	1¾	Grant wt		163	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
11½	6⅛	GrayDrg .50	4	22	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
11¾	7½	GtAtlPac		85	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	
12⅞	10⅛	GtNoir 1.10e	13	6	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	+ ¼
39⅛	28⅜	GtNorN 1.80	4	94	37½	37⅛	37½	— ¼
17⅝	14¼	GtWnFin .44	7	833	15¾	15	15⅝	+ 1
29½	20⅛	GrtWU 2.92e	1	34	26¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
16¾	15	GtWn pf1.88		22	15⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
19⅞	13⅝	GrGiant 1.09	7	11	19½	19	19	— ⅜
13½	10½	Greyhd 1.04	8	206	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Greyhnd wt		30	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3¼	1	Grolier Inc		43	2⅝	2½	2½	
17½	10	Grumm .60	6	393	19	16¾	17¾	+ 1
12	6¼	Guarin .20e	9	17	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Guard Mtg		26	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	6¼	GifLtHld .50	5	63	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
4	1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		2	2½	2½	2½	
22	17⅜	GulfOil 1.70	4	745	19⅜	18⅝	18¾	— ½
18⅜	11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	434	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
26½	17	GlfR pfA.20		3	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅜
22⅞	15⅛	GlfR pfB1.30		36	23	22½	22¾	+ ⅛
13⅛	10⅝	GlfStUt 1.12	7	189	11¼	11	11⅛	
56	51	GlfSU pf5.08		z20	55½	55	55½	+ 2
36¼	23½	GlfWnInd 1a	5	271	35⅞	34½	35⅛	+ ¼
5⅛	3⅜	GlfWInd wt		54	5	4¼	5	+ ⅛
62⅞	45	GHW pf 3.87		2	62	62	62	+ ½
65⅝	55½	GlfW pf5.75		2	65¼	65¼	65¼	+ ¼
3⅞	1⅝	Gulton Ind	12	10	3½	3¼	3⅜	— ⅛

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	10½	HallFB .50	14	201	18½	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	HallPrt .80a	5	3	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
165½	115	Hallibtn 1.32	20	373	169	165	166½	+ 2
16¾	12⅛	HamrlP 1.20	3	37	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
7	3⅛	Handlmn .40	17	65	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	20¼	HandH .80a	4	55	24⅝	24	24½	+ ⅝
9⅝	6¼	HanesCp .68		39	10	9¾	10	+ ⅜
44¼	24½	Hanna 1.35	13	81	45	43½	45	+ 1¼
28	14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	9	60	27¼	25⅞	27¼	+ 1⅛
5⅝	3	Hardees	21	22	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
40⅞	25⅝	Harnisf 1.80	6	68	40⅞	40¼	40⅞	+ ⅝
6⅛	8	Harrahs .22	10	12	15	14⅝	15	
21⅞	14½	Harris 1.20		31	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
15¼	10	Harsco 1b	5	33	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	5½	HartSMx .60	7	46	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
15½	6¼	HarteHk .20	10	35	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	14¾	HattSe 1.44a		9	16⅛	16	16	
21¼	16½	HawilEl 1.68	8	25	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	7½	HayesAlb 1	6	5	9¾	9½	9⅝	
4½	2¼	Hazeltine		2	3	3	3	— ⅛
15	5¾	HCA M .50e	8	44	16¼	15½	16¼	+ 1½
14⅞	5½	Hecks .12	8	63	14¼	13⅛	14	+ ¼
20¼	13½	HeclaM .50f	13	44	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	Hellem .48a	8	60	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ½
51½	38½	HeinzH 1.28	13	353	52⅛	50½	52	+ 1½
4⅝	2¼	Helene Curt	6	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
30½	23	HellerInt .84	10	267	24	23½	23¾	+ ½
11⅞	5⅛	HelmeP .60		30	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅛
36⅛	26	HelmrhP .30	8	389	29½	28½	29½	+ 1½
7⅛	6	Heminc .88e		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
33	21½	Hercules .80	19	1032	34⅝	32¾	33⅝	+ 1⅛
20½	10⅛	HershFd .80	11	129	19½	18¾	19½	+ ⅝
27	20⅝	Hesston .40	5	43	25½	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
28½	25⅛	Hesin pf1.60		47	27¾	27⅛	27½	+ ½
44¼	20½	Heubln 1.10	16	273	45	43¾	44⅞	+ 1
107⅜	55⅝	HewlPk .20	34	161	108¼	105⅝	107⅞	+ ½
7	3½	High Voltg	11	27	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
23⅝	12¼	Hillenbd .68	9	9	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	— ⅛
23⅞	11⅜	Hilton Htl 1	11	31	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
3¾	2⅛	HMW Ind	5	26	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
21¼	11½	Hobart .80	12	16	20	19⅝	20	+ ¼
13¾	8½	HoernW .72	5	109	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	2¾	Hofff Elctrn		82	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
12¾	5⅛	Holiday .35	11	522	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ¼
19¾	11⅜	HildyA 1.70t		11	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
33¾	22½	HollySug 3a	2	78	29⅞	28⅜	28¾	— ⅛
49	34½	Homestk 1a	15	147	45⅞	45⅜	45¾	+ ½
36¼	20⅞	Honywll 1.40	9	317	30⅞	30	30¼	— ½
16¼	12¾	HoovBll 1.28	7	8	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
4½	1¾	Horizon Cp	5	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
16¼	7⅞	HospAff .60t	10	37	15	14½	15	+ ⅝
22⅛	8⅝	HospCpA .20	11	315	22⅛	22	22	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅞	Hostinn .56	7	56	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
10	7¼	Houdaill .80a	5	36	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	6	HougMif .60	7	49	11⅛	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
9½	3⅜	HouFab .10e	11	182	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
18½	11⅛	HouseFin 1	7	386	16	15½	15¾	+ ½
32¾	25½	HouF pf2.50		10	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
42	26¾	HouF pf2.37		8	37	35	37	+ 3⅛
26⅜	20⅝	HousLP 1.56	7	241	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
40	29⅛	HouNGs .80	10	236	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ 1
12¾	4½	HowJohn .24	14	913	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅜
14⅞	10⅝	Howmet 1	6	32	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	8	26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	HudsA 1.60	5	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
5	3	HughHat .40	16	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
91½	61⅝	Hughs Tl .50	19	124	91½	89	89⅝	+ ½
11¼	4⅛	Humana	9	352	12⅜	11⅛	12	+ 1
17⅞	11¼	HuntCh .24	17	22	15	14⅝	14⅝	
15¾	6⅝	HuttnEF .52	7	52	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
19¾	14½	Huyck .40	16	25	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Hydromt .24	5	19	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼

I

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
29	23⅝	IdahoP 1.76	8	8	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ¼
18⅜	11⅞	IdealBasic 1	8	34	18	17⅞	17⅞	
5⅝	2⅜	IdeaToy .10t	5	36	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
17¼	5¼	IDS Rl 3.23e		871	5¾	4⅝	4⅝	— 1⅛
15⅛	10¾	IllCent 1.30	5	159	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
73	62	IllCent pfA5		3	67¼	67	67¼	— ¾
35⅝	27¾	IllCen pf3.50		1	32¾	32¾	32¾	
23¼	17½	IllPowr 2.20	9	285	20⅝	20¼	20¼	+ ½
24	21½	IlPow pf2.04		z500	22	22	22	— ½
25⅝	17	IllToolW .50	15	x19	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅜
10½	7½	ImplCp .10e	5	909	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
35⅛	28½	INA Cp 2.10	8	189	36⅝	35½	35⅞	+ ¾
16¾	14⅝	INA Inv 1.59		7	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
5	2¾	Income Cap		32	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	IncCCu .93e		4	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
19¾	14¼	IndianGas 2	8	8	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
20¼	13	IndplPL 1.92	9	10	18⅞	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	IndlNat 1.20	18	44	13¼	13	13⅛	
8	5½	Inexco Oil		98	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
82	61⅜	IngerR 2.48	13	490	78⅛	76⅛	77⅝	+ 1⅜
51½	38	IngR pf2.35		37	50⅞	48⅞	50⅞	+ 2⅛
31½	21¾	InlCon 1.40a	5	38	31⅝	31½	31½	+ ¼
44¾	32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	213	44⅛	43¾	43¾	
7⅝	5⅛	Inmont .40	4	95	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
8	5⅞	Insilco .70	5	94	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
40½	27½	InspirCop 2	17	5	35	35	35	— ⅝
7½	4⅛	Integon .28	7	27	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
35⅞	16¾	Interco 1.46	8	73	35¾	34	34	— 1⅜
2⅜	1⅛	IntrcnH Div	5	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35	27	Interlake 2a	3	38	33⅞	33¾	33⅝	+ ¼
224¾	157½	IBM 6	17	701	210⅛	206	207⅝	— 1⅝
35½	23⅝	IntFlav .29r	38	270	34	32¾	33½	+ ½
27	19⅛	IntHarv 1.70	5	418	27⅝	27	27⅛	+ ⅝
11⅛	6⅛	IntHold .68e		60	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
48½	30½	IntMinl 1.28	6	886	45⅛	44½	45½	+ ½
11⅞	6½	Int Mining	5	24	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
26	17¼	IntMulti 1.36	7	5	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
28⅛	21⅜	InNick 1.40a	7	197	27⅝	27	27¼	+ ¾
51½	34⅝	IntPaper 2	8	488	52⅜	50⅝	51⅞	+ 1½
6½	3½	IntRect .12e	6	9	5¾	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
21⅝	14⅞	IntTT 1.52	6	780	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
45	32¼	IntTT pfH4		1	42½	42½	42½	— ½
47¼	34¼	ITT pf4.50		2	45¾	45	45¼	+ ½
43	31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		5	40⅝	40¼	40¼	
42½	32½	IntTT pfK4		26	40⅝	40½	40¼	+ ⅛
28½	21	ITT pfN2.25		201	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅛
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		103	48	47	47½	— ½
19	11⅞	Intrpce 1.20	6	9	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
61	47¼	Intrpce pf 5		1	57½	57½	57½	— ½
15⅛	8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	20	16	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
10⅛	5	IntrBrd .05e	8	3	9	9	9	
15⅝	11¾	IntrsPw 1.40	9	6	13⅝	13¼	13⅛	+ ¼
5	3	IntrstUn .24	3	49	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
20	12¼	Iowa Beef	3	43	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
12¼	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	90	25	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
16⅞	10⅞	IowaIlG 1.55	7	33	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ¼
20⅝	16⅛	IowaPw 1.84	7	20	18⅜	16½	18½	+ ⅜
17¼	14¼	IowaPS 1.52	7	5	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
5½	2⅛	Ipco Hosp	9	36	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
19⅞	13⅛	ITE Imp .72	8	263	20⅛	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		45	11⅝	11	11⅛	
12⅞	8½	IU Intl .85	4	128	12	11⅞	11⅞	
32	22½	IU Int A		1	30½	30½	30½	— ¾

J

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
13½	8	JamesF .68	8	69	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ⅜
14⅝	9½	Jantzen .70	4	22	12	11¼	12	
10½	5⅝	JapanF .50e		172	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ½
34¼	28⅜	JeffPilot .60	10	254	35⅛	32	32	— ⅝
105¼	101	JeC pf 13.50		z30	103½	102½	103	
87	71	JerCe pf7.36		z20	74½	74½	74½	
75	58	JerCe pf6.12		z100	64	64	64	
39½	32½	JerCen pf 4		z10	35⅛	35	36	+ ½
25⅞	17½	JewelC 1.20	8	56	20⅞	20	20½	+ ½
5	2⅛	Jewelcor	181	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	22¼	JimWalt .80	8	353	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
40½	29	JimW pf1.60		21	39⅜	39	39	— ½
17⅛	14	JHanS 1.52e		54	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	18	JHanI 1.88e		5	19	18⅞	18⅞	
24⅛	19⅛	JhnMan 1.20	9	291	23½	22½	23¼	+ ¾
95⅞	72¼	JohnJn .80a	32	332	92¾	91	92½	+ 2⅛
11⅝	8	JohnCon .68	14	16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
25⅜	20½	JhnConl pf 2		2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
14¼	5	JonLoan .40	12	333	14⅝	13½	13¾	+ ¼
31	24⅝	Jorgen 1.50b	4	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
20½	11½	Jostens 1	9	32	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
67⅝	42¾	JoyMfg 1.60	13	136	67⅝	66½	67⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Justice Mtg		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	

K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
32⅜	19⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5	391	32¾	31⅞	32	+ ⅝
61	42¾	Kal 57pf4.75		2	60	60	60	— 1
7⅞	4¼	KaisCem .50	18	67	6	5⅞	6	
27½	21½	KalCe pf2.50		3	22¾	22½	22¾	
14	11	KalCe pf1.37		3	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	KaneMill .24	3	22	12⅜	12	12	— ½
24⅞	18⅞	KCtyPL 2.28	7	21	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
43	43½	KCPL pf4.35		z50	44½	44½	44½	+ 1
16¼	10⅛	KC Souln 1r	5	2	16⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		z20	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
15⅝	11¾	KanGEl 1.56	6	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17	14½	KanNe 1.32b	7	10	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
18⅜	15⅛	KanPLt 1.52	8	36	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	Katy Ind	4	6	3⅛	3½	3½	
14⅛	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		2	13½	13¼	13½	+ ½
9¼	3	KaufBd .04p		233	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅛	Kawecki .40	6	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	KeeneCp .20	6	25	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	Keller .50	5	16	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
17½	14	Kellogg .60	17	51	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	27	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
36½	27	Kennmt 1.40	6	4	36⅛	36½	36½	+ ¼
41	31¾	Kennect 2.60	8	449	36½	35⅞	36⅛	
19½	13¾	KyUtil 1.74	10	48	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
85¼	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	299	85¾	83	83½	— ⅝
20	15	KeystCon 1a	2	20	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
20⅛	9⅛	Kidde .80	5	145	19⅛	18¾	19	— ⅛
34¼	24¼	KimbCl 1.60	7	269	30¾	29⅝	30⅛	— ¼
9¼	5½	KngDSt .40	8	73	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
16¼	11¼	KirschCo .90	8	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
25½	15¾	KLM Airlin		11	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
29	14¼	KnightRid .54	14	37	28¼	27½	28¼	+ 1
9⅛	4⅛	Koehrg .30p	7	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
55⅛	36½	Koppers 2.40	7	77	56½	55⅛	56	+ 1⅛
51	42½	Koppr pf 4		z50	50	50	50	
4⅛	3¼	Koracrp Ind	5	11	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
42	34¼	Kraftco 1.72	13	109	41	40½	40⅜	
29½	20⅛	KresgeS .24	33	967	29	27¾	28½	+ ⅝
24	15¾	Kroger 1.36	7	203	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
7⅛	4½	Kysor .40	4	3	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	12⅝	LacGas 1.56	8	1	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅜	13⅛	LamSess 1b	2	54	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ¾
12½	8¼	LaneBry .72	7	11	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
6⅞	3½	LearSieg .28	5	72	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
25⅜	17⅛	LearPt pf2.25		8	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
27½	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	23	26	25½	25¾	+ ⅛
13⅞	8½	LeedsN .50	6	21	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
13⅛	7¼	Leesona .68	3	45	12	11⅛	12	+ 1
13⅛	9	LehPCt .88	7	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind	8	21	1⅛	1	1⅛	
12⅛	8	Lehmn .72e		133	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
8½	2⅞	Lennar Crp	19	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
21	11¾	Lenox .72	10	5	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅞	LevFd Cap		20	7	6⅝	7	+ ¼
12½	11	LevFin .75a		6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ½
29⅝	13	LeviStra .48	9	109	29⅜	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅝
4⅛	1½	Levitz Furn	17	180	4	3¾	3⅞	
4½	2½	LFE Cp	7	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—
22¼	13⅛	LOF .88	9	91	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ⅛
55½	48½	LOF pf4.75		2	53¼	53	53¼	+ ¼
5⅞	3¼	LibbMcNL	5	38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
17½	7⅛	LibrtyCp .48	5	15	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
5¼	1¾	Librty Loan		4	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	50	31	30¼	31	+ ⅜
70	60	LigM pf 5.25		1	70	70	70	+ 1
79⅞	57½	LillyEli 1.10	27	234	79⅞	78	79⅛	+ ⅝
32½	24	LincNat 1.60	9	305	29⅞	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅛
66	49	LincNt pf 3		6	58¼	57½	58	+ ¼
18⅛	15⅛	LincPl 1.74a		1	17	17	17	
2⅛	1⅛	Lionel Corp	10	18	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅛	3¼	LittonIn .13t		129	6⅛	6⅜	6⅜	
9½	4⅞	Litton ptc pt		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
3¼	1½	LMI Inv		7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Lockhd Airc	5	186	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
25⅝	14½	Loews 1.20	6	118	20⅛	19½	20⅛	+ ⅝
7⅛	4¼	LomaFin .36		75	5⅛	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
20½	15⅛	LomM 3.10e	5	63	16¼	15⅞	16	— ¼
6⅛	5⅞	Londont .40e	5	13	8⅝	8½	8½	— ½
15	9⅝	LoneStInd 1	6	104	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
28	22½	LoneSG 1.60	6	68	23½	22⅜	23⅛	
14½	10⅝	LngIsLt 1.50	7	127	14½	13⅞	14	
67¼	51⅛	LIL pf 5.75		1	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
116	104	LIL pfN 13		z240	118¼	109½	110¼	+ 2½
76	44	LongDrg .68	30	3	68¾	68¾	68¾	
7⅛	2¼	Loral Corp	9	107	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
29¼	18⅝	LaLand 1.12	7	1058	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	8⅜	LaPacif .20	9	472	14⅛	14¼	14⅝	— ⅛
22	17¼	LouisGs 1.84	9	31	20½	20	20	— ¼
13⅛	8⅞	Lowenst .40	5	45	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
10⅛	9	LTV Corp	2	709	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅜
26⅛	12	LTV A 3.55t		23	23	23	23	
73¼	48	LTVCp pf5		162	50	49	50	+ 1
51	35¼	Lubrizol 1	19	420	48¼	47⅝	48¼	+ ¼
14¼	8	LuckStr .64b	12	288	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	8¼	Ludlow 1.08	9	33	9⅛	9	9	— ⅜
30	22½	LukenSt 1.60	5	58	29¼	28⅝	28½	
14⅛	13½	LykYng .75e	1	135	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
36¼	26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		33	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¼
5⅛	3½	LynCSys .20	7	27	4⅛	4	4	

M

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅛	6¼	MacAF .60b	5	17	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
3¼	1¼	MacDonal	5	36	3	2⅞	2¾	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Macke .30	7	29	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Macmill .25	6	162	6⅞	6	6⅞	— ¼
15½	9	Mcml pf1.20		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
23¼	12⅛	Macy 1.10	7	189	21	20⅞	20½	— ⅝
9⅛	7⅛	MadFd .68e		72	9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
6¼	3¼	MadSq Gar		18	5	4⅞	5	
5⅛	3¼	MagicCf .32	28	116	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	Magvox .15p		61	8½	8½	8½	
17	11½	Mallory 1	8	17	15¾	15½	15½	
24¼	16½	MalHyd .44b	13	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	2	Manhat Ind		8	3⅜	3½	3½	— ⅛
11½	9	Manpwr .88	5	12	11¾	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅛
37¼	25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	166	36¾	36¼	36¾	+ ¼
39½	27¼	MAPCO .70	16	357	39⅞	38	39¼	+ 2⅛
11⅞	5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	62	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
39½	29½	MaraO 1.80a	7	564	39⅞	38	39½	+ 1⅛
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	8	251	27¾	26⅜	26⅞	— ¼
57	23½	Marcr pf A2		8	54½	54	54	— ¼
14	8¼	Marcml .40	12	55	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
19⅛	14¼	MarMid 1.60	6	439	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
27	16¼	MarionL .48	16	116	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅝
59	41	Mar'cn 1.60	21	107	56⅛	55½	55½	+ ¼
29	13⅞	Marley .60	11	33	27⅞	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
10	6⅞	Maratt .56e	5	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
27	6½	Marriot .37t	22	167	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	15⅝	MarshF 1.24	11	77	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅝
17½	13⅛	MartMa 1.20	5	48	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅝	MrldCup .54	6	32	13⅞	13½	13¼	— ⅛
46⅝	30	MascoCp .32	21	298	47⅝	45⅝	47⅛	+ 1⅛
24¼	16½	Masonite .54	39	331	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅝
17⅛	13⅝	MassyFer 1	4	287	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	
11½	7⅝	MasMt 1.37e	7	30	10½	10	10	
16¼	11¾	MasCp 1.59e		6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	10⅛	MasInc 1.02		80	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
18½	12	MatsuE .29e	12	20	19	18¾	19	+ 1
41¼	22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	13	270	39½	38½	38⅞	+ ⅝
19¼	14⅛	MayerOs .92	6	6	18	18	18	
5⅞	2⅞	MaysJW .28	8	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
31⅛	19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	20	48	31⅜	30⅞	31	
9⅛	5⅜	MBPXL .20e	4	13	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅜
62⅞	27¾	MCA Inc 1	9	290	64⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+ ⅞
12¼	7⅜	McCord .96	5	4	12	11¾	12	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	McCrory Cp		25	3⅜	3	3⅛	+ ¼
84½	59⅞	McDer 1.20	9	326	82¾	81½	82½	+ 1¼
55⅜	26⅜	McDonalds	31	680	54⅞	53⅛	53½	— 1⅛
14⅞	8⅛	McDonD .40	6	446	15⅛	14¼	15¼	+ 1⅝
17½	11½	McGEd 1.20	13	216	16½	15¾	16⅝	+ ½
11⅛	6	McGrwH .56	11	220	12⅛	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
21	13	M GH pf1.20		2	21½	21½	21¼	+ ½
2⅛	1¼	McGrg Don		14	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
49	29⅝	McIntyre	12	z530	48	46½	46⅝	+ ⅜
23⅛	10⅝	McKeeCo 1a	6	11	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
27⅝	16	McLean .72	7	13	25¾	24¾	25	+ ½
17⅛	13¼	McLout 1.60	5	176	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	— ¼
10	7½	McNeil .80	6	19	9⅛	9¼	9½	
17¼	13½	MeadCp 1.20	4	111	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
35	29½	Mea pfA2.30		3	33½	33	33½	+ ½
34¼	28½	Mea pfB2.80		5	33½	33	33½	+ ½
20	13	Medusa 1.40	18	2	18	18	18	
3⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	8	15	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15½	6⅝	MelvilSh .48	13	125	15½	15¼	15¼	
9	2½	Menasc .12t	6	39	8¼	7⅞	8	
54¼	28½	MercStr .50	15	3	53	52⅝	53	+ ¾
80	57½	Merck 1.40	27	368	77⅜	76½	76½	+ ¼
11⅞	8⅛	Meredith .70	4	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	9	1076	17	16½	16½	— ¼
26⅝	18⅛	MesaPet .05	30	261	21	19⅞	20	— 1
11	7	Mesabi 1.10e	10	101	10½	10¼	10¼	— ¼
21⅜	14½	MestaM 1.20	13	12	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
16⅛	12¼	MGM 1	6	461	13¾	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
12	5¼	Metrom .50	9	459	12⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
42	29½	MetE pf3.90		z10	34½	34½	34½	
14⅛	8⅛	MGIC In .10		653	14⅛	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
12⅝	8½	MichGs 1.10	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅞	14⅜	MhTube 1.20	5	12	17	17	17	
4¼	8⅞	Microdot .60	5	38	13⅝	3⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
18⅜	9¾	Microw .79t	10	112	21	19	20¼	+ 1⅜
14	10⅜	MidC Tl 1.04	7	41	12⅛	11⅞	12	
15⅛	12½	MidSUt 1.26	6	283	13	12¾	13	
3⅛	2⅛	Midind Mtg		32	2¼	2¼	2¼	
18¼	10⅝	MidldRoss 1	5	28	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	
24⅞	17½	MilesLb 1.28	8	37	23¾	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅝	MiltBrd .36a	9	35	8	7¾	7⅞	
62¼	43	MinMM 1.35	25	2206	62¾	61⅜	62½	+ 1
16½	13⅝	MinnPL 1.56	8	18	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
12¼	9	MirroAl .96	7	8	11½	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
13⅛	9	MissnEq .28	6	197	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ 1⅛
21⅝	16⅞	MissRiv 1.20	5	48	20¾	20⅛	20⅝	+ ½
15½	10⅝	MoPac pf 1		34	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ¼
20	14⅝	MoPICe 1.60	6	2	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
11¼	8	MoPSv .84b	6	19	9¾	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
43½	34⅛	MobilOil 3.40	4	599	42⅜	41½	41⅞	
4⅛	1½	Mobil Home		25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
14⅞	8½	Mohasco .60	26	135	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Mohk Dat		260	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	MohkRub 1	6	18	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅜	Molycrp .40	4	56	19¼	18⅜	19	+ ½
34½	26¼	Moly pf2.50		3	32½	31½	32½	+ 1½
19½	9	MonarchM 1	6	24	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅞	Mongrm Ind	4	25	8⅜	8	8⅜	+ ½
11¼	7	MonrEq .44	11	107	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
70⅝	41	Monsan 2.60	8	674	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛	+ 1
30	24⅜	MonDU 2.08	8	25	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
25⅝	22¼	MonPw 1.80	8	23	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
23	19⅞	MonSt 1.80a		45	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	MONY .72e	9	45	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	—
71	27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	5	223	69⅜	68⅛	68⅞	— ½
65⅜	51¼	Morgan 1.80	14	176	65⅛	64⅛	65	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅛	MorrsKn .88	5	34	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	MorseEl Pd		21	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	MorseSh .20	9	183	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅜	MtgeTr Am		87	4	3¾	3⅞	
14⅞	11½	MorNor .88	9	118	13	12½	12½	+ ⅛
57⅞	33⅝	Motorola .70	27	605	57⅞	56	57⅞	+ 1¼
33⅝	25⅝	MtFuel 1.20	13	272	33⅛	32½	33	+ ⅜
19⅞	16¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	11	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Mumford .36	4	27	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
15	11	Munsng 1.08	50	8	41⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
14½	10¼	MurphC 1.20	6	18	13¾	13¾	13½	— ⅛
21⅝	15¼	MurpOil .60	4	65	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+ ½
16¼	12	MurryOh 1	4	9	13⅛	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	12⅞	MutlOm 1.32		10	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ½
7⅝	4	MyersL .60	8	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛

N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
37⅛	22½	Nabisco 2.30	12	166	35	33½	34⅝	+ 1⅝
31	17	NalcoCh .60	24	83	32⅝	31⅛	32⅝	+ 1⅝
10⅜	4⅝	NarcoScI .60	9	59	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
22⅛	15	NashuaC .60	9	87	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
14	7¼	NatAirl .50	7	58	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	7⅞	N Avia .69e		46	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	NatCan .53	4	83	10¾	10⅝	10½	— ⅛
24⅝	19¼	N Can pf1.50		8	21½	21½	21½	— ½
50⅛	29⅝	N Chem .88	35	82	49½	48¾	49½	+ ¼
8½	5⅛	NatCityL .90		19	7	6⅞	6⅞	
37⅞	29⅝	NatDet 2.52	5	10	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	13⅝	NatDist 1.20	5	212	15⅞	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
33½	31⅞	NDstpf 2.25		1	33	33	33	
22½	18⅛	NatFuelG 2	6	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
14¼	8¼	NatGyp 1.05	7	88	12½	11⅝	12⅛	+ ½
5	1⅞	Nat Homes		41	3½	3⅜	3½	
6¼	3¼	NatInd .25	3	57	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	9½	NInd pf1.25		4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
2⅞	⅞	NatMtge Fd		6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
29¼	26¼	N Pres 1.10a	5	3	29	29	29	+ ¼
35⅛	9¼	Nat Semicn	22	669	32⅜	31¼	31½	— 1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	N Svcind .72	6	24	8¼	8¼	8⅛	
16⅛	11⅝	N Stand .90	6	38	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅝
44¼	30½	N Starch .80	16	60	42⅛	41¾	42⅝	+ 1⅛
44⅝	33¾	NatStl 2.50a	5	217	44⅛	43⅝	44⅝	+ ⅞
7¼	2⅜	Nat Tea		64	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
53⅞	30⅝	Natoma 1.20	4	194	49⅝	47⅝	47½	— 1¼
34⅝	32½	Natomas wi		74	33¼	32	32¼	— ⅜
33¼	14½	NCR Cp .72	9	579	33⅝	31½	32⅞	+ 1⅝
15⅛	6⅝	Neptune .40	9	126	16	15½	15⅞	+ ½
18½	15⅜	NevPw 1.50	5	128	17½	17	17⅛	
22⅜	20⅝	NevP pf2.30		z310	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
18¾	15	NevP pf1.74		z100	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
18⅜	13	NEngEl 1.78	6	98	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	63	11¼	10½	11	— ⅜
27⅜	22¾	N EngT 2.36	9	74	23	22⅞	23	
10⅞	8¼	Newhall .40	9	89	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
25⅛	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	7	220	24⅞	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅝
78⅞	63½	Nwmt pf4.50		2	75½	75½	75½	+ 4
27⅜	14⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	41	20⅝	20	20¼	+ ⅛
91	78½	NYSE pf8.80		z100	80½	80¾	80¾	— ¾
22⅞	19½	NYSE pf2.12		7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
11¾	8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	1453	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	11	NiaShr 1.03e		26	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
16¼	11½	NL Ind 1	5	182	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
18⅝	13⅝	NLT Co .60	7	304	15½	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅞
70⅝	59⅝	NorflkWn 5	8	174	70¼	68¼	69⅛	— ⅝
15⅝	12⅝	Norlin 1.25	4	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	10⅞	Norris 1.12	7	22	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
35⅝	24¼	NoACoal .60	11	59	35⅝	35	35¼	+ ⅝
10⅞	5⅞	NoAMt 1.64e	4	168	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	NoAPhl 1.20	7	30	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅞	NoCAir .10e	6	76	3	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅛	13-16	NoCeAir wt		76	1⅛	1	1	
9	6⅝	NoostUt 1.02	6	381	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
11½	8½	NoCenGs .68	7	26	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	5⅝	vlNoCen Ry		260	7½	7¼	7½	
23¼	17⅝	NorllGas 2	8	34	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
24½	19½	NollG pf1.90		2	23	22¾	23	+ 1
16¾	13¼	NIndPS 1.36	8	34	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
64	51⅝	NNGs 3.10a	6	319	65½	64¼	65⅛	+ 1⅛
80	74¼	NoNG pf5.80		z70	75½	75½	75½	— 2½
84½	80	NoNG pf5.50		z200	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅞
22½	15⅞	NoStPw 1.84	8	34	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅛
82½	72	NStaPw pf 7		z100	72¾	72¾	72¾	
47	42½	NSPw pf4.11		z20	44¼	44¼	44½	— ½
4⅞	2⅞	Northgt .50e	7	47	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
29⅝	21¼	Northrp 1.60	6	520	30⅛	27½	30⅛	+ 3½
30	23½	Nrthp pf1.45		10	31	29⅞	31	+ 3⅛
20½	11⅝	NwstAirl .45	8	448	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
40½	34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	3	38½	38¼	38¼	— ½
21¼	13⅝	NwE cl1.20e	5	132	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+ 1⅛
31½	18⅞	Nwtind 1.20	3	226	31	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	8½	Nwstind wt		11	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
92¾	59	Nwind pfA5		8	92¼	92	92	+ 1
93	60	Nwind pfC5		6	92	92	92	+ ½
69⅝	49½	Nwtln pf4.20		67	70⅛	69	69	— ⅜
12⅝	7⅝	NwML 1.31e	7	34	9⅝	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
46	34¼	NwtSt 2.40a	9	22	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	20½	Norton 1.70	6	7	26⅛	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	10⅛	NortSim .40	10	267	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
44	25¼	NortS pf1.60		10	38	38	38	
18½	10⅞	NucorCp .28	4	39	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
34½	16½	NVF 5.40t	2	107	29	28	28¾	+ ¼

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¾	5½	Oak Ind .40	3	16	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
12¼	7¼	Oakite P .84	8	7	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	OccIPet .50e	3	2319	15¼	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
51	42	OccidPt pf 4		32	48⅞	47⅝	48⅞	+ 1¼
49¾	40½	OcciP pf3.60		99	48⅞	47	48⅛	+ ⅞
27¼	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		8	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
20½	13½	OgdenCp 1	4	99	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
31	23	Ogdn pf1.87		8	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	12⅝	OhioEd 1.65	9	103	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
105	99⅛	OhE pf 10.75		z50	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
59	43	OhEd pf4.40		z110	44	43	43	— 1
112	105	OhPw pf 14		z760	107¼	107⅛	107¼	+ ¼
13⅞	10⅛	OKC Cp .80	4	25	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	OklaGE 1.40	9	198	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅜
23½	17⅞	OklaNG 1.60	8	72	21	20¾	21	
25	14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	5	210	25⅛	24⅝	25	
19⅞	10¾	Olinkraft 1	5	51	20	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
10⅜	7⅜	Omark .50	4	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Oneida .76	5	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	Opelika 1	7	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
11⅞	7½	OrangR 1.20	9	27	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	3⅝	Orange .12	12	116	10⅛	9⅞	10	
33	24¾	OtisElv 2.20	6	61	31¾	31	31⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	11	OutMar 1.20	11	83	21¾	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
13	8	OutletCo .75	5	13	12¾	12	12¼	+ ½
14¾	9	OvernitT .80	6	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	OverShip .15	4	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
40⅝	25¼	OwenCn .88	23	136	40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅜
40⅝	32	OwenIll 1.72	8	161	38¾	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅛
73	62½	OwnIl pf4.75		3	68	68	68	— 1
11	7¼	OxfrdInd .60	3	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼

P - Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		41	12⅝	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
23½	18⅛	PacGas 1.88	6	486	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
⅝	7-64	PacGasEl rt		441	⅛	7-64	7-64	
19	14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	7	78	16⅛	16	16⅛	
21¼	13¼	PacPetrl .80	10	369	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅜
19⅛	14½	PacPw 1.60	8	91	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
15½	12⅞	PacTT 1.20	9	65	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z100	70⅞	70½	70⅞	+ ⅜
9⅛	8½	PacTin .80a	4	13	9⅝	9	9	
6⅛	2⅛	PaineW .10e	12	91	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
13	8¾	PaiW pf1.30		12	12⅛	12⅝	12½	
4	2⅛	PalmBc .25	4	28	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
9¾	3	Pamida Inc	12	88	9⅝	9	9	
5⅝	2	PanAm Air		2024	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
33¾	27¾	PanhEP 2	6	32	28½	28⅜	28½	
9¾	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	59	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
13⅞	8⅝	Pargas .58	8	51	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	13⅜	ParHan 1.12	6	17	21½	20¾	20¾	— ¼
13⅞	10¾	Parker Pen	9	35	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
26⅞	14	Pasco Inc	13	272	28¼	25⅞	25⅞	— 1⅝
14	6½	Payls nw .35	8	23	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
21⅞	9½	PeabGa .08r	12	163	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Penn Cent		42	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7⅝	3⅞	PennDix .34	5	9	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Penn Fruit		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
60¼	36½	Penney 1.76	27	296	56¾	54⅞	56¼	+ 1
20	15⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	6	495	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
120	105	PaPLt pf 13		z100	112½	112½	112½	
92	79	PaPL pf8.70		z20	84	84	84	— ½
93	79	PaPL pf8.60		z10	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	+ ¼
89	73	PaPL pf8.40		z100	80	79	79	— 1
52	44⅛	PaPL pf4.50		z210	48	47½	47½	
50½	41½	PaPL pf4.40		z30	44	44	44	+ 1
26⅝	17¼	Pennwlt 1.25	9	136	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅝
22	18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		21	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
21¾	17	Pennzol 1.20	6	303	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	22	Pennz pf1.33		5	25½	25⅛	25⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	PeopDrg .20	12	7	6¼	6	6	
36	30¼	PeopGs 2.68	6	40	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ¼
68½	40⅝	PepsiCo 1.40	18	103	67	65¾	66⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	16	PerkElm .28	27	642	27	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
23⅞	14⅝	Petinc 1.40	6	17	21	20⅞	21	— ⅛
14½	11	Petinc pf 1		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
11¼	6¼	PeterPl .80	25	12	11⅛	11½	11⅛	+ ½
70	34	PetricStr .80	22	32	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	Petrolan .44	7	93	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	16½	Petrlm 2.01e		22	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	24	Pfizer .76a	18	471	33⅞	33	33⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	29	PhelpD 2.20	8	144	36⅛	35½	35⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	7	148	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
84	67	PhilE pf8.75		z100	73½	73½	73½	
76	59½	PhilE pf7.85		z750	64	63	64	+ ¼
75	57½	PhilE pf7.80		z180	63⅝	63	63	— ⅛
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z30	39½	39½	39½	
39	32½	PhilE pf3.80		z20	34	34	34	+ ⅛
23⅛	14⅞	PhilSub 1.30	7	11	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
57	40⅝	PhilMorr .90	17	650	55⅞	54½	55½	+ 1
5⅝	2	Philips Ind		75	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9⅝	5¼	Phil Ind pf 1		9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
49⅞	37	PhillPet 1.60	10	974	51⅛	49	50⅝	+ 1⅝
6¼	3⅞	PhilVnH .40		23	6¼	5⅞	6	
18⅞	7⅛	Pickwk 1.29t	7	22	16½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
14½	9¼	PiedNG 1.28	4	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	14	11	5	5	5	
57½	35	Pllsbry 1.80	19	161	57¼	55⅝	57¼	+ 2¾
23⅝	16⅝	Pion Cp 1.20	9	34	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ¼
19¼	11⅛	PitneyB .60	9	792	18⅝	16⅞	18⅞	+ 1⅝
16⅞	10½	PittFrg .80b	10	14	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
41½	34	PittFtW pf		z410	38	35	35	— 3
65⅞	36⅞	Pittston .80a	8	441	66½	64⅝	66½	+ 2
27¾	12⅛	Pizza Hut	12	151	26⅜	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	1⅛	Plan Rsrch	8	61	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	Playboy .12	8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅜	6⅝	Plessey .93e	6	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
7⅝	3⅜	PNB M .60e	10	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	15	Polaroid .32	37	1093	31⅛	30	30⅛	— ⅝
11¼	3⅞	Ponderosa	21	771	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅞	PopeTa .60b	7	7	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ½
18½	13⅝	Portec 1b	4	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
66½	63	Portr pf5.50		z40	66	66	66	
17⅛	12⅞	PortGE 1.58	8	35	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
102	101⅛	PoG pf 11.50		z100	102½	102¼	102½	+ ⅛
40	23⅞	Potlath 1.40	7	305	40½	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅝
13¾	10	PotmEl 1.15	8	114	11⅛	11	11⅛	
47⅛	41	PotEl pf4.50		z250	43	42	42	— 1½
34¾	25⅛	PotEl pf2.44		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	24⅝	PPGInd 1.70	7	194	28⅝	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅜
12⅛	6	Premier .32	7	35	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10	Premr pf.90		3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
100¾	78½	ProctGam 2	23	250	97⅛	94¾	96¾	+ 1⅝
8⅞	6⅛	ProdRsh .30	5	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
32¼	16⅞	Proler 1.40	2	17	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
6	4	PSA Inc	10	21	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
15⅝	12½	PSvCol 1.20	7	112	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
16⅝	12	PSvEG 1.72	7	169	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
107½	104	PSE pf 12.25		z20	107	107	107	+ ½
99	82	PSEG pf9.62		z20	90	90	90	— 1
75⅛	64⅜	PSEG pf7.80		z10	67⅛	67½	67½	
78	65	PSEG pf7.70		z160	67½	67½	67½	
77	61	PSEG pf7.40		z2000	65½	65	65	— 1
43	34	PSEG pf4.18		z40	39	39	39	— 1
15⅛	12¼	PSEG pf1.40		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	9	25	33	32⅝	32⅞	— ⅛
44	33	PSInd pf3.50		z100	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— 1⅛
15	11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	80	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
17⅝	11⅝	PSvNM 1.28	8	25	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
9½	3	Publckr .19t	8	62	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Pueblo .30	8	27	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅛	PR Ce .03p		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	19⅝	PugSdP 2.16	6	34	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛
51⅞	38	Pullmn 1.70	10	262	54⅝	52½	54½	+ 2⅝
12⅛	7⅜	PurexCp .86	7	66	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
3	1⅛	Purltn Fash		24	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
30¼	17⅜	Purolator 1	10	54	30¼	29	29⅝	
19½	12⅛	QuakOat .60	9	262	15⅞	15	15	— ⅜
50⅛	38⅝	QukOat pf 3		1	46	45	46	
20	15	QuakStO .64	11	132	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
6¼	4	Questor .25r		2	6	6	6	+ ¼

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
41½	36	RalstonP .90	15	537	38	37⅛	38	+ ⅜
5⅞	2⅛	Ramada .12	14	243	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
10	6⅛	Rancoin .40	43	57	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ½
9⅛	5¼	RapdAm .50	8	142	6½	6	6½	+ ⅝
28	20⅝	RapAm pf 3		1	26	26	26	+ 1¼
27⅜	10¼	Raybest 1.50	4	4	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	7¼	Raymint .40	7	468	10¾	11⅛	12¼	+ 1⅝
44⅛	25¼	Raytheon 1	11	612	44⅞	43¾	44⅞	+ 2¼
19	10⅝	RCA 1	13	743	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
52⅛	39	RCA cvpf 4		3	48⅛	48½	48½	+ ½
3⅝	1⅝	vlReadg Co		40	3⅛	3	3	
22⅝	18⅝	RdgBate .35	7	206	23⅛	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
4½	1⅝	Redman Ind		104	3⅛	2⅞	3	
12⅛	7⅛	ReeceCo .74	10	3	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	16½	Reed Toor	10	48	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
19⅛	15⅝	Reeves 1.80	6	13	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
15⅞	10¼	ReichCh .60	4	115	14½	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Reliab St .60	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
16	10⅛	RelianEl .90	6	77	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ¼
47	35	Relian pi 3		9	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
8	4¼	RelGp .20p		92	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	7⅛	ReG pfC2.60		216	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ½
18⅝	10¼	ReG pfB2.20		18	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
3¼	1⅛	Republic Co	4	144	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	8⅝	RepFinS .80	6	30	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	RepMtg Inv		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	27⅝	RepStl 1.60a	3	322	34⅞	33⅝	34⅝	+ ¼
10⅝	4⅝	ResrvOil .12	9	449	9⅝	8⅝	9½	
19	13⅞	RetailCred 2	8	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
37¼	17¼	RevcoDS .32	16	42	36⅝	35⅝	36	— 1⅝
13⅝	6¼	RevCop .37e	6	183	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	
70⅛	47⅛	Revlon 1.20	19	157	71⅛	70	71⅛	+ 2⅛
3¾	2⅛	Rexham .20	5	42	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
21½	12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	7	267	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	+ ⅛
32	22½	Rer pf2.36		9	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
55⅛	41½	Reyind 2.38	8	486	55⅛	53⅞	54⅛	+ 1
63	52¼	Reyin pf2.25		8	59⅞	52½	59⅞	+ 3⅛
22⅛	14⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	425	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
53	44½	ReyM pf4.50		31	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ¼
13	5½	ReySer .50a	10	9	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
12⅛	10	Richardsn 1	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	RichMer .64	11	523	20¼	19¾	20	
14⅛	10⅛	Richmnd .80	7	x77	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	10⅝	RiegelT 1.20	5	38	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
13½	9	RioGran .60	6	95	13⅛	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅝
9⅛	7½	RioGr pf.80		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	Rite Aid .16	17	895	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	11½	RivianF .90	10	25	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
14½	9	Robshaw .70	15	12	11½	11¼	11¼	
16⅛	13½	Robrtsn 1.30	5	335	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	Robins .24a	13	944	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
15⅝	10½	RochG 1.24b	6	13	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
12⅛	9⅞	RochTel .76	8	251	10⅞	10	10	— ⅝
8	4⅛	Rockowr .52	10	15	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
24	18⅛	Rockwlint 2	6	250	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
59	50	Rkint pf4.75		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ½
21	17	Rkint pf1.35		8	18	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
78	46½	RohmH 1.28	16	136	77½	74¼	77½	+ 2⅞
10⅝	7⅛	Rohrind .40	6	21	8¼	8	8⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	13	134	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅞	Ronson .28	23	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Roper 1.20		7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	18	RorerA .90	13	58	24⅛	23	24⅛	+ 1⅛
44⅝	27⅞	Rosario .40b	15	47	35⅛	35⅛	36	
14⅝	6⅞	RoyCCol .64	14	226	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	24½	RoyID 2.71e	3	115	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Rowlind .45t	8	57	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	RTE Cp .16	14	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
20¼	14	Rubbrm .36	27	35	20¼	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11	Rucker .20	7	243	19⅛	18¼	19⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5⅞	RussTog .76	16	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Ryder Sys		190	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
30½	26	SabineR .56	8	5	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1½	Safeard Ind	26	10	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	
48½	34⅛	Safewy 1.80	14	787	50	48¼	49⅛	+ 1¼
7⅞		Sage Corp	7	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
59	34¼	StJoeM 2.20	6	275	58¾	56	58	+ 2½
27⅝	21¼	StLSaF 2.50	6	63	23⅝	22¼	23⅛	+ 1
14⅞	9½	StPauls .96a		62	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29½	19½	StRegP 1.40	6	52	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅛
5	3½	Salant .24b	5	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	10¼	SanDGs 1.20	7	67	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Sandrs Asso		96	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8⅛	Sangamo .70	7	141	13⅝	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	SJuanR .80t	5	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	25½	SFeInd 1.80	7	165	27¾	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅝
8⅛	7¼	SFeInd pf.50		13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
26¼	16⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	526	26½	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
13	5⅝	SargWel .40	11	128	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
5¼	3½	Saul RlEst	6	125	3⅝	3⅛	3½	
8⅝	6½	SavanE .66r	5	13	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3¼	1⅞	Sav A Stop		42	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
5⅝	3	SavODr .15e	9	68	5½	5	5	— ⅛
7	1¾	SavinB Mch	22	58	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4¾	2⅛	Saxon Ind	11	89	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc	5	46	2⅞	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅜	Schaefer Cp	16	35	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	+ ⅛
67¼	44½	ScheringPl .80	25	403	58	57¼	57⅝	— ⅛
27¼	15½	SchlitzBr .68	16	417	24	22⅞	23	+ ½
87	65	Schlumb .60	33	674	87⅞	85⅝	87½	+ 2
14¾	9	SCM Co .50	4	122	12⅝	12	12	
7⅞	4⅝	SCOAInd .60	6	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
17⅝	8⅝	ScottFd .64	5	176	18⅝	17½	18⅛	+ 1¼
15¼	9⅛	ScottFetz 1	8	29	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
12⅞	8½	ScottFor .68	6	39	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	ScottPap .68	9	243	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅛
11½	5	Scottys .16	12	20	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
14¼	8⅝	ScovillMfg 1	11	64	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
6	4	ScudDuoVt		68	5½	5⅜	5½	
8½	7¼	Scud pf.82k		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
17¾	10⅝	SeaCont .20	4	56	17⅞	17¾	17½	+ ⅛
31½	25⅝	SeabCL 2.20	5	174	28⅛	28¼	28⅛	
5½	2½	SeabWA .14t	8	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
37	28½	Seagram .80	13	13	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
6½	4	Seagrv .25p	8	7	5	4⅞	5	
10⅝	7	SealdPw .72	7	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
25¾	10⅞	SearleG .52	16	716	24⅛	23½	24	+ ⅛
69⅞	48⅝	Sears 1.60e	21	589	67⅝	65⅝	67⅛	+ 3⅛
2½	1⅝	Seatrain Lin		250	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
33	21½	Sedcolnc .13	11	278	32¾	31½	32¼	+ 1¼
6⅞	3¼	SvcCplnt .10	6	45	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	Servomt .60	5	27	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
6	3¾	Shakspre .28	7	26	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Shapell 10	6	63	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
48¼	39¼	ShellOil 2.60	5	50	44¾	44¼	44½	+ ⅜
27¼	14¼	ShellT 1.10e	4	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
8	4¼	ShellrGl .56	4	74	7¾	7¼	7⅜	
16	10⅞	ShlGl pf1.35		9	14¾	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅜
48¾	34¼	SherWm 2.20	6	52	43⅝	42¾	43⅝	+ ¾
10¼	8¼	SierrPac .92	7	28	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ⅛
18½	14⅞	SignalCo .90	6	87	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅝
39¾	32½	Signal pf2.20		1	37	37	37	+ ½
38	23½	SignodeCp 1	12	9	38½	38	38⅛	+ ¼
7¼	2½	SimPrec .12	10	49	6½	6¾	6½	+ ⅛
19½	12	Simm .88a	10	26	17½	16⅞	17¾	+ ½
16⅝	8¼	SimpPat .40	27	437	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅞
14⅞	9½	SingerCo .40		261	14¼	13⅞	14	+ ¼
35	27½	Singr pf3.50		51	33¼	32¾	32¾	— ¼
22⅝	10¼	SkaggCo .60	11	8	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
58¼	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	2	55¼	55⅛	55¼	+ ½
11¼	6⅝	Skil Corp	96	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	14⅝	Skyline .24	58	247	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	SmithAO .60	38	902	8⅜	7¼	7½	— ¼
29	15⅝	SmithInt .24	13	594	30⅜	29	30⅜	+ 1⅜
56⅝	43¼	Smithkline 2	14	99	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
12½	7⅛	SmithTr .45	6	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
15⅞	10½	Smucker .80	10	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
9¼	7¼	SolaBas .60	5	310	9⅛	9	9¼	+ ¼
3	1⅞	Sonesta Int	1	43	3	2⅞	3	
10⅝	5	SonyCp .02h	28	1549	11	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
36	29	SooLin 4.50e	7	15	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
7½	4½	SOS Con .34	5	15	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	9¾	SCar EG 1.48	8	95	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
14½	9½	SoJerIn 1.56	6	1	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8	Southdown	3	81	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		17	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—
14⅛	9½	SoestBkg .80	7	103	11⅝	11	11½	
8½	5⅛	SoestPS .64r	4	4	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
19⅝	16⅛	SoCalE 1.68	5	127	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+
11	8⅛	SouthCo 1.40	7	676	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+
28⅛	23⅝	SoInGE 2.28	7	6	26	25⅞	25⅞	+
50⅝	5	SoNRes 1.65	8	1613	48⅝	46	47⅛	+
34	28⅝	SoNETl 2.84	9	15	30⅝	30¼	30⅛	—
46⅛	41½	SoNE pf3.82		1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+
54⅛	50	SoNE pf4.62		z200	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	+
31⅞	26⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	10	512	27⅝	26¾	27¼	—
55⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.12	10	146	56⅝	55	56	+ ⅝
56	44	SouRy pfA 3		9	56	55⅝	56	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		8	6	5⅞	5⅞	
27⅛	19⅛	SouUGs 1.68	7	6	26	26	26	
25	15⅝	Southld 4.0b	14	55	25	24	24½	+ 1
8⅝	4⅛	SwstFor .28	5	42	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	—
18⅝	12⅝	SwtFl pf1.50		12	17	16⅝	17	+
11⅛	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	8	89	10⅝	10	10½	—
9⅝	5	Sparton .24	5	80	8⅝	8	8⅝	+
9⅛	6⅝	SperryHut 1	8	26	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞	—
42⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	12	787	44⅛	43⅛	44	+ 1⅝
12⅝	5⅝	Sprague El	16	57	9⅝	9	9	
11⅝	8⅝	Spring M .75	11	5	10	9⅞	10	+
19½	14⅝	SquarD 1.10	12	158	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+
41⅛	24⅝	Squibb .84	17	470	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+ 1⅛
92½	40	StaleyMfg 2	5	591	71⅜	65⅝	69⅛	— 4⅝
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		33	21¾	21⅝	21½	+
68⅛	52½	StdBrands 2	16	284	66⅛	65⅝	65⅞	—
50⅝	28⅛	StdBrPaint .32	28	375	42⅛	40½	41⅛	—
27⅛	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	4	713	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+
45⅝	36	StdOilInd 2	7	833	43	42	42⅛	+
65⅛	44½	StdOilOh 1.36	19	161	66⅛	64	66	+ 1½
8⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	4	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
8⅛	7⅛	StProd .66b	8	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
21⅛	12⅛	StanWks 9.6	9	7	19	18⅝	19	—
8½	6	Stanray 6.0	7	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+
18⅛	14½	Starrett 1	6	7	16½	16	16½	+ ⅝
4⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv	2	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	9⅝	StaMS 1.16e		42	11⅝	10⅝	11	— ⅛
79⅝	40	StaufCh 2.20	7	222	68⅝	67½	67½	— ¼
6⅛	4⅛	Sterchl .48	8	4	6	6	6	
25½	16⅝	SterDrug .70	16	404	21½	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt 1.2	9	434	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	10⅝	StevensJ .80	5	355	15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ½
24⅝	17	StewWa 1.92	7	18	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	StokVC 1.10	5	34	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ½
52	33⅝	StoneWeb 2	9	43	49	47½	49	+ 2¼
11⅛	8⅝	StoneCon .60	3	19	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Stop Shop 1	9	14⅞	14½	14½		— ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	8	23	17⅛	16½	17	+ ⅜
18	6⅛	StridRite .78	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
32½	19	StuWor 1.32	14	5	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
24⅛	16	StW pfA1.40		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅝
2⅞	1⅛	Suave Shoe	7	19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
15	11⅛	SubProGs 1	5	59	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
8⅝	4⅛	SuCrest 2.0a		8	5⅛	5½	5½	
14⅛	10⅝	Sun Chm .48	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37⅛	29	SunOil 1r	5	71	31⅛	31⅛	31½	+ ⅛
48½	32½	Sun O pf2.25		33	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ⅛
19	11⅝	Sunbeam 1	9	63	17⅛	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	Sundstrd .80	7	17	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	9	SunshMn .48	12	19	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅛	15	SupValu .SC	9	43	24⅝	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
191⅛	153	Supr Oil 1.40	11	15	176½	174	174	— 2
5¼	3	SupmkG .20	14	98	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	9⅝	Superscpe	3	7	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SutroMt .25e	12	17	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
5½	4	Swank .48	5	41	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Sybron .84	12	187	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
39	28	Sybrn pf2.40		1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ 1⅛
5⅝	3	Systron Don	33	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

T

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
24⅝	17⅝	TaftBrd 8.0	8	145	23½	22¾	23¼	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Talcott Nat		10	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Talley .68	6	72	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Talley pfB 1		2	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
13⅛	9½	TampaE .96	9	715	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
37⅛	14⅛	Tandy Corp	11	376	37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Tappan .20		19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
7½	4⅛	Technicolr	6	38	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	5	Technicon	15	10	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
34⅝	18⅛	Tektronx .20	11	53	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Telecor .25	5	26	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	9½	Teledyn .32t	9	351	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
57¼	48⅝	Teledyn pf 6		6	56	55½	56	+ 1⅛
6⅝	1½	Teleprmpt		490	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅛
3½	⅞	Telex Cp		51	2⅛	2	2	
24⅝	19⅛	Tennco 1.60	5	1408	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ½
2⅛	⅜	Tennco wt A		151	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
91⅝	74	Tennc pf5.50		23	76	75½	76	+ ⅛
17⅝	13½	TesoroP .40	3	257	16⅝	16¼	16⅛	
27⅝	21⅛	Texaco 2a	5	1783	23⅞	23⅝	23½	— ⅛
38⅛	28¼	TexCom .90	12	170	36	35	35⅛	— ⅛
32⅝	26⅝	TexETr 1.70	8	146	31½	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	23½	TexGsT 1.76	6	14	29⅝	29⅛	29¼	
33⅝	23⅝	TexsgIt 1.20	6	98	32⅝	32	32½	— ⅛
14	8⅛	Texasind 1b	13	9	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
114½	61	TexInst 1	31	410	109⅝	106⅛	107⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	6¼	Texas Intl	5	184	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
21⅛	15½	TexOGs .81b	8	183	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	TexPLd .78e	13	8	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
23⅛	18	TexUt 1.24	9	599	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Textf Ind		45	5⅛	5	5	—
20⅝	12⅝	Textron 1.10	7	304	19⅝	19	19⅛	—
27⅛	20⅛	Textr pf2.08		32	26½	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅛
14⅛	9⅝	Thiokol .70	5	180	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	25⅛	ThomBet .72	21	40	40	39⅛	39⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5	Thomin .40b	13	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
7	4⅛	ThomJW .58	10	48	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	4⅛	ThriftDg .40	11	13	6¼	6	6	
19⅛	10⅝	TI Corp 1	17	491	15⅛	14⅛	15⅝	+ 1⅛
40	30⅛	TidwatM .60	9	33	38⅛	37	38¼	+ 1⅛
14	7⅝	Tigerin .40e	11	146	13⅝	13	13⅛	
51⅛	24⅝	TimeInc 2	5	327	52	51⅛	51⅞	+ 1⅛
18⅛	10⅝	TimeMir .50	10	40	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	
32⅛	24⅝	Timkn 1.80a	6	36	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Tish Rlty	9	39	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7½	5⅛	Todd Shipyd		46	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20	16⅛	ToledEd 2	7	37	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅛	TonkaCp .48	18	14	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	TootRol .40b	8	16	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	13⅛	TraneCo .56	13	145	26	24⅛	25⅛	+ 1⅛
39½	27⅛	TranUn 1.56	10	x20	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Trans W. Air	7	1439	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	TranWF .16	7	51	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	Transam .50	14	526	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
70	54	Trans pf4.50		2	70	62	70	+ [illegible]
[illegible]	17½	Transirc 1.84		5	19¼	19	19	+ [illegible]
9	8	Tranzco .20	13	175	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+
7⅛	5⅝	Transcn .45	6	25	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .10r	4	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17⅝	12¼	Transwy 1.40	5	48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15⅞	13⅞	Travlrs 1.04	7	202	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
36	28	Travelr pf 2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7⅛	4	TRE Corp		[illegible]	6⅛	[illegible]	6	—
12⅞	14	TriCon 1.35e		83	10⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
24⅛	22½	TriCn pf2.50		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4⅞	2⅝	TriSou Mtge		6	2⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15	11⅛	Triaind .90a	4	18	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10¼	5	TranPlc .40	22	13	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
19¼	9½	Trinity .60	5	49	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22⅞	13⅛	Tropica .70e	15	83	[illegible]	20⅛	20⅛	—
20½	11¼	TRW In 1.20	7	449	20⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
57½	41⅝	TRW pf4.40		2	55⅝	55½	[illegible]	
10¼	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	142	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11⅝	5⅛	TwenCen .40	8	194	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
16½	8½	TycoLb .10e	10	272	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
23⅛	13½	TylerCp .60	5	77	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	

U

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23	13⅝	UAL In .40a	6	173	22	20⅝	20⅝	— 1
[illegible]	13¼	UAL pf.40		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
20½	17	Uarco 1.20a	4	66	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	
14⅛	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	45	10	9¼	9⅛	—
3	1½	UMET Tr		10	2⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10½	9½	Unarco .50	3	7	10	10	10	
24¼	17½	UniLtd [illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1
47½	32½	UniNV 2.55e	7	2	45	45	45	+
9⅛	6¼	UnBanc .84b	6	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	
66¼	37¼	UnCamp 2	11	101	66	[illegible]	[illegible]	
64¼	40⅛	UnCarb 2.80	7	1575	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12½	8	UnCom 1.20	7	[illegible]	10⅛	10	[illegible]	
6¼	2½	Union Corp	9	28	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	
11½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	7	385	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
80	62⅛	UnEl pf 6		2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
42½	35	UnEl pf 4		z20	39	36	[illegible]	
26¼	22¼	UnEl pf2.72		2	24	24	[illegible]	
4⅛	2½	Un Fidelity	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
39⅛	32½	UnOCal 1.98	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
52	43	UOCa pf2.50		52	46½	[illegible]	45	—
78¼	62	UPacCp 2.80	15	195	80	73	[illegible]	
13½	11	UnPac pf.47		3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
3⅛	1½	Uniona Inc		20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9	6¼	Uniroyal .70	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
81¼	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z40	79	78	79	[illegible]
9	6	UnitRefg .40	4	39	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		74	5⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8⅝	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		17	6	6	6	—
7⅛	6	UnitCp .70e		92	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8⅛	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	6⅝	UnGasP .60	6	246	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	
22⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	4	19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
9½	6½	UnitInd .36b	6	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
4⅝	1⅞	Unitinn .10		17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.64	8	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15½	12½	UnMM 1.40	7	22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
13¼	8	Un Nuclr		64	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2½	1½	UnitPk Min		20	2	2	2	—
9	6	UnitRefg .40	4	29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
32⅝	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
17¼	12¼	USFcS 1.50e		7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	13	154	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
25¼	20	USGy pf1.80		1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
7½	2⅝	US Home	27	70	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5	2⅛	US Ind .30r		79	4	[illegible]	4	
14	9¼	USLeasg .24	9	263	10⅝	10	10	+
4⅞	2½	US RltyInv	24	11	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10⅛	7⅝	US Shoe .95	6	40	10⅛	10	10	—
65⅞	38¼	US Stl 2.80	5	828	64¼	62	64	[illegible]
19¾	13⅝	USTobac .90	12	101	20¼	19½	20	—
48⅝	31¼	Unit Tech 2	7	1854	49¼	48¼	49	[illegible]
114⅛	86¼	UnTech pf 2		354	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
15¾	12½	UniTel 1.08	9	492	14	13	[illegible]	
1½	7-16	UniTel wt		32	[illegible]	9-16	[illegible]	— 1-16
20⅝	16⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		21	17½	17	17	—
7½	3½	Unitrode Cp	7	29	6¼	6	[illegible]	
29	16⅛	UnivarCo 1	4	22	25	24½	24½	
36⅞	25½	UnivLeaf 2	7	21	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]	
17⅝	11¾	UOP .90	7	735	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
53	30	Upjohn .96	20	374	44⅞	44¼	44½	—
16⅛	10	USLIFE .50	6	322	13¼	12⅝	[illegible]	
10½	8½	UslifeF .94a		10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
16½	12	USM stpl.20	4	73	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
24½	19⅞	USM pf2.10		9	24½	24	[illegible]	
16½	14½	USM pf1.50		z58	15⅝	15	[illegible]	
78⅛	39½	UtahIntl 1	21	220	67⅝	66⅝	[illegible]	
28⅝	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	8	99	25¼	25	[illegible]	
24¼	17	UV Ind 1b	3	83	21⅝	21	21½	—

V

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅝	6½	Varian .20	9	379	9⅛	9	9	+
27⅛	24	Veeder 1.72	6	4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	—
4⅛	3	Verdo Co		11	3½	3⅛	3⅛	—
4⅛	2	Venice .20	21	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
14⅛	11	VestSec 1.25		25	11⅛	11½	11½	—
32¼	21½	Velco Offsh	14	316	30	29⅛	29	—
26⅝	13⅞	VF Corp 1	10	89	25¼	25¼	25¼	
8¼	2¾	Viacom Int	11	46	8⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	
6⅛	4½	VictCmp .50	10	72	5⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	421	[illegible]	10⅛	[illegible]	
88	70	VaEP pf8.84		z40	81¼	81¼	81¼	—
77½	62	VaEP pf7.72		z100	70½	70	70	—
77	60⅝	VE 72 pf7.72		z180	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z40	64	64	64	—
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z40	45	45	[illegible]	
47½	40	VaEP pf4.80		z170	44	43	44	+ 1
7¼	3⅛	Vornado Inc	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12⅝	8⅛	VSI Corp .40	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
33⅛	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	9	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	

W

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
51	40	WabR pf4.50		z150	41⅛	40½	40⅞	— 1½
19⅞	12⅛	Wachova .76	8	44	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	—
4⅝	2½	Wachovi Rlt		26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+
12⅞	10	Walgreen 1	11	103	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—
44	31⅝	WarrA 1.48a	10	22	37⅝	37⅛	37⅛	—
25⅛	14⅝	WaliBus .55	10	14	24	23⅝	23⅝	—
9	6	WallMur .60	4	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
21	16	WalM pf1.70		1	21	21	21	+
25⅝	9⅛	WalMart .12	18	19	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
15⅛	6⅛	WangL .08e	14	53	12⅛	12	12⅛	+
9⅛	4⅝	Ward Foods	21	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	
9⅛	7⅛	Warnaco .60	8	76	8⅛	8	8	
15⅛	8⅛	WrnCom .40	6	45	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	—
54⅛	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	+
31	17	WrnC pf1.25		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+
36⅛	25	WarnerL .92	17	612	34⅛	33⅛	33⅝	
19⅛	13⅝	Warn S 1.20	10	71	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ 1⅛
18	12	WashGs 1.88	5	27	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+
13⅝	9½	WashNat .80	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	WashStl 1a	4	7	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—
19⅝	16½	WasWat 1.52	8	20	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	—
9⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	8	82	7⅛	7	7	—
27⅛	11⅛	WatknJ .20e	16	70	27⅛	27	27⅛	+
4⅛	3	WayGos .40	19	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
15½	10½	WayG pf1.60		10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—
5⅛	3⅛	Wean Unit	6	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
15⅛	10½	Wean pf.94k		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	6	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—
4⅛	2⅛	Webb Del E	9	47	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	WellMcL .60	7	45	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
1⅛	⅝	Weltbilt Corp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	12⅝	WellFgo .96	7	37	17⅛	17	17⅛	+
7	3⅛	WellFM .98e		44	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
12	8⅝	WescoF .60	7	13	11⅛	10⅝	11	
52	46	WtPP pf4.50		z150	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— 1
35	18⅝	WstPtPep 2	7	287	36	35	36	+ 1
9½	5⅝	WnAirL .40a	6	x139	8	7⅛	7⅛	—
25⅝	15⅛	WnBnc 1.40	6	489	23⅛	22⅛	23⅛	+
15⅛	7⅝	WnCo NAm	5	293	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+
8⅛	6	Wn Pac Ind	6	34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
14⅝	8⅝	WnPubih .80	5	43	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	+
15⅛	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	143	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+
42⅛	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
46	32½	WnUn pf4.90		2	42½	42½	42½	+ 1
15½	9⅝	WestgEl .97	43	1606	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+
43⅛	39	Wst E pf3.80		z40	43	43	43	—
31	19⅛	Wstvco 1.40	5	214	29⅛	29	29	— 1⅛
16⅝	12	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
39⅛	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	22	916	40⅛	39½	39⅝	+
15⅝	10⅝	WhelFry .40	9	101	15	14⅝	15	+
31⅝	18	WhelP 1.05e	1	42	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	+
60	51	WhelPit pf 6		z70	58	58	58	
50⅛	41	WhelPit pf 5		z250	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—
27	15⅛	Whirlpool .80	47	151	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
19	8⅛	WhitCon .80	6	111	18½	18⅛	18⅛	—
34⅛	29	WhitC pfC 3		6	33	32⅛	32⅛	—
10⅛	7⅛	WhiteM .40e	4	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+
3⅛	1⅛	Whittaker	8	128	3⅛	3	3	—
13½	7⅛	WickesCrp 1	7	86	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
4⅛	2⅛	WiebdtSt .29	10	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
37⅛	25⅛	WilmsCo .60	7	765	35⅛	34½	34⅛	+ 1⅛
54	29⅛	WilmsCo wt		147	50	49	49⅛	+ 2⅛
39	27⅛	WinnDx 1.32	13	297	38	37⅛	37⅛	+
6⅝	3⅛	Winnebago		160	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
25⅛	22⅛	WiscEl 1.92	10	149	25	24⅝	24⅝	+
102	89⅛	WisE pf8.90		z100	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—
15	11⅛	WiscPS 1.32	8	36	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	Witco 1.20	6	69	22⅛	22	22⅛	—
7⅞	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	11	15	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+
12⅝	6⅝	Wamelco .56	8	59	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+
15⅛	7	WoodsCp .48	5	52	14	13⅝	13⅝	—
17⅛	9⅛	Wolwth 1.20	8	255	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+
29	21	Wolw pf2.20		8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—
6⅛	2⅛	World Airw	6	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—
61⅛	41⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	11	6	58	57⅛	57⅛	
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer		2	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+
4	1⅝	Wyly Corp		186	3⅛	3	3⅛	—

X

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
81¼	58¾	XeroxCp 1	18	1511	78½	75¾	78	+ [illegible]
12⅛	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	3	37	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+

Y

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10¾	4⅛	Yates Ind	5	46	10½	10¼	10⅛	—
13	9¾	YngSDr .68a	5	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+

Z

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅝	9⅝	ZaleCorp .76	8	189	19¼	18¾	19⅛	+
14⅛	9	Zale pfA .80		1	15	15	15	+
28⅛	22⅝	Zapata .60	3	131	24	23⅛	24	+ 1⅝
22⅛	16	ZenithRad 1	24	191	21	20⅛	20⅛	+
9⅝	4½	Zurn Ind .28	10	75	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

May 2, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.43	5.6780	101.885*	56.67*	26.42y	—	6.8930*	94.89*	43.91*
Frankfurt	[illegible]	5.5726	—	57.51*	3.767x	95.13*	6.768*	93.10*	43.06*
London (z)	2.34105	—	5.5725	9.68	1480.75	5.67675	82.325	9.3195	12.9550
Milan	632.65	1479.45	265.39	152.95	—	260.50	17.0630	246.53	114.22
Paris	4.14125	9.63375	173.600*	—	6.5525x	170.700*	11.7575*	161.725*	75.00*
Zurich	2.561	6.0042	107.46*	61.91*	0.4043*	105.41*	7.28*	—	46.5*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.5325; Escudo: 24.625; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 56.235; Schilling: 16.86; Sw. krona: 3.9820; Yen: 290.60; Belgian financial franc: 36.475.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Air France 7½-82	100½	101½
Amax 8-76	100½	101½
Amax 8¾-86	97¾	98¾
Asahi 10¼-80	102¼	103½
ASEA 8½-86	91¾	92¾
Ashland 8-87	89½	90½
Aust.I.D. 10¼-87	102¾	103¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	91	92
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	99	100
BFCE 9-82	99½	100½
Barclay Bk 8¼-86	88	90
Bergen 8-87	92½	93½
B.N.P 9½-81	101½	102½
Borregaard 8¾-86	93½	94½
Burlingt 7¾-87	88	89
CN PTT 8-86	93¼	94¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	88½	89½
C Lafarge 8½-86	93¾	94¾
CN Rhone 10-80/87	102½	103½
Cons Food 7½-91	82½	83½
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8½-86	91	92
Copen Coun 7½-87	82½	83½
Copen Tel 8½-86	91¾	92¾
Corning 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	89½	90½
Denmark 9-82	101	102
Denmark 7¾-90	83¾	84¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	98½	99½
Dupont 7½-78	99	100
E.D.F 8½-86	96½	97½
EIB 9½-85	100	101
Ericsson 9¼-85	99¾	100¾
Esso 7½-76	99½	100½
Esso 8-86 Nov	95¼	96¼
First Chic 7-80	94	95
Gen Cable 8¼-87	84½	85½
Gen Mills 8-86	93¾	94¾
Gen Mot 8¾-76	100½	101½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	100	101
G.H.H. 7¾-88	83	85
Granges 8½-89	89	90
GTE 8¼-86	94¾	95¾
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	98½	99½
Helsinki 8¾-84	93	94
Intl Util 8½-82	94½	95½
Kimberley 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Marubeni 9¼-82	99¾	100¾
Michelin 7½-88	81¼	82¼
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¾	102¾
Motorola 8-87	90½	91½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	83½	84½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	95½	97½
Ontario 8¼-86	96¼	99¼
Oslo 8¼-86	93¼	94¼
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	98¾	99¾
Owens Corn 9-84	98¼	99¼
Pac.Light 9¼-81	100	101
Fac.Light 8-88	89½	90½
Papua 9½-83	100	101
Pennwalt 8-87	88½	89½
PhilMorris 8-78	102	103
PhilMorris 8½-86	100¼	101¼
QuebecHyd 8½-86	98½	99½
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97½	98½
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	86	87
Queensld 8½-86	92	93
Ralston 7½-87	88	89
Richardson 8¾-85	99½	100½
S.A.S. 8-85	87¾	88¾
Scanratt 8½-88	93	94
Scott 8¾-86	98½	99½
Shell 8-86	93	94
Shell 7½-87	90	91
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-87	102½	103¾
SNCF 9¼-81	100¼	101¼
St. Ind. 8½-80	99¾	100¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	97	98
Sybron 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7½-79	95¾	96¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	82	83
Textron 7¾-87	82	83
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-87	102¼	103¼
TokyoCur 8¾-88	89¾	90¾
Transocean 8-86	93¾	94¾
Transocean 7½-87	89	90
T.R.W. 8¼-8	92½	93½
Union Oil 7-79	98½	99½
Union Oil 7½-87	88½	89½
Utah 8-87	88	89
Volvo 9½-85	97¾	98¾
Volvo 8-87	87¾	88¾

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4½-87	79	81
Am Tob 5¼-88	102	104
Ashland 5-88	73	75
Beatrice 6¼-91	102½	104½
Beatrice 4½-92	83	85
Borden 6¾-91	99	101
Borden 5-92	87	89
BroadHale 4¾-87	68½	70½
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	88	90
Chrysler 4¾-88	52½	54½
Chrysler 5-88	54½	56½
Cont Tel 5½-88	81	83
Cumm In 6¼-88	81	83
Dart Ind 4¾-88	76½	78½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	81	83
Firestone 5-88	76½	78½
Ford 6-86	81½	83½
Ford 5-88	71½	73½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	75	77
Gen Elec 4¼-85	82	84
Gen Food 4¾-82	82½	84½
Gillette 4¾-82	81½	83½
Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
Gould 5-87	76	78
Halliburt 4½-87	121	122
Honeywell 6-86	73½	75½
ITT 4¾-87	68½	70½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	84	86
McDerm 4¾-87	117	119
Morgan JP 4¼-87	121½	123½
Nabisco 5¼-88	87	89
Owens Ill 4½-87	84	86
Penney JC 4½-87	86	88
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	91½	93½
R.C.A. 5-88	74½	76½
Revlon 4¾-87	96	98
Sperry 4¼-88	92	94
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	85	87
Texaco 4½-88	70½	72½
UnCarb 4¾-82	113	115
WarnLam 4½-87	92½	94½
WarnLam 4¾-88	81⅛	83½
Xerox 5-88	74	76

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.49	87.19	98.24
Previous	97.46	87.17	97.37

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net chge
4⅝	3⅛	AAR Cp .20	4	11	5	5	5	— ⅛
3⅛	3⅛	AAV Cos .25	3	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	3⅜	Aberdan Pet .10	10	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
4	3⅜	Action Ind	7	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅛	4	Adam Russel	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
11⅜	6	AdaboO .85a	10	29	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
3	2	AEPlast P	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	1⅝	Aero Corp	6	37	1⅝	1	1⅝	
19⅝	15¼	Aerosca Inc		16	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	
3	3¼	AfriCap .88t	8	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6	3½	Affil Hos .20	12	4	6	5¾	5¾	
7¼	5⅞	AffilPub .34e	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅜	2	After Shc .10	4	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅝	1½	Aiken Ind	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	4⅝	AirbFrt .62e	8	23	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
6⅝	3⅛	AirpsEl .18e	5	12	6⅛	6¼	6½	
47⅛	15¼	AlaxMag 1e	7	45	48¼	46	46⅜	
25	16¾	AlanWd .25b	9	19	18⅜	17⅝	17⅝	
6⅝	2⅞	Alaska Airl	6	18	5⅝	5	5⅛	
1⅞	⅞	Alba Waldn		1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅞	5⅝	Alcoic .12e	8	18	11½	11⅜	11½	
5½	2⅝	Allegny Airl		41	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
2⅛	⅝	AllegA wtW		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅞	3⅜	Allegh Cp wt		35	7⅞	7½	7½	
16⅛	13¾	AlldThr 1.30	7	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1⅛	⅜	Alpha Ind		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	9	32	⅝	⅝	⅝	9-16
5	2⅜	Altec Crp pf		27	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9	4½	AlterFds .50	4	4	9	9	9	
51	42⅝	Alcos pf3.75		2550	44½	44	44¼	
9¾	3⅜	AMAX wt		41	8⅝	8½	8½	
4⅛	1⅜	Amico Ind	3	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅜	1¾	AMesstLL wt		52	3¼	2½	2¾	
7⅛	5	AmBilfr .50	9	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
21⅞	9½	AmBusP .32	13	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
17-16	⅛	AmFHos wt		3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15⅞	9⅜	A GarPd .30	8	11	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
18⅜	3⅝	Am Int Pict	4	7	18	9¾	9¾	
5⅜	3⅛	A Israel .27c	3	13	4½	4¼	4½	
3⅛	2⅝	A Kitchn Fd	5	7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
14⅛	7¾	AMalzeA .48	4	63	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
14⅜	8⅛	AMaizeB .48	4	31	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
39⅞	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	
6¾	1⅞	AmMet Ines		36	6¼	6¼	6¼	
34½	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
2⅞	2⅝	Am Plan Co		1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅜	2⅜	A Preca .25e	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	Am Rity 1r		9	2⅝	2½	2½	
1	1-16	AmRityT wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2⅜	1½	Am Repraet		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4	2	A SafEq .11t	7	19	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	2⅞	A Techn .12	21	8	3	2⅞	2⅞	
21¼	11¼	AmTrain Sv		12	19⅜	19	19⅛	
10⅛	4⅜	AMIC Cp	6	13	9	8⅝	8⅝	
3½	1⅜	AndreR .13e	11	10	3⅝	3½	3½	
2⅞	1⅜	Angio C .12e	5	13	2	2	2	
9⅝	4½	Anixter .16	4	356	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
3⅞	3⅛	Anken .10e	7	65	4⅜	4	4⅛	
7⅜	2⅞	Anthony .20t	5	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	
7⅜	3⅛	Apollo Data	13	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
10⅞	12⅜	Apollt Ca .30		19	8	19½	18⅞	
7¼	5	Ariz CL .10e			10	6¾	6⅞	
4⅛	4½	ArrCot pf.48			10	5¼	5¼	
2¼	1⅞	Armac Ent			2	2¼	2¼	
18⅞	6¾	Armin Ce	5	24	17	16¾	16⅞	
5⅛	2¾	Arrow Elect	3	22	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅞	2⅜	Arundel .49t		3	3⅝	3	3⅝	
8¾	4⅜	Arwood .29e		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	6⅜	Asamera .25		8	35	10⅜	10⅛	
9⅛	5⅝	AshiOil Can		9	16	9⅛	9	
4⅛	2⅞	Atalnta .42e		26	4	3½	3⅝	
1	⅛	Atco Ind		29	1	⅞	⅞	
2	1⅛	ATI Inc		2	25	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅞	AtkoMfg wt			3	1⅛	1	
9½	5⅛	All Richf wt			38	6¾	7⅜	
18⅜	6	Allas CM B	8	8	68	7½	7¾	
1⅞	½	Atlas Cp wt			86	1⅛	1⅛	
22	12⅝	Ausatinc .15	18	8	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
14⅛	10⅛	Austral Oil		9	18	13½	12⅝	
8	4⅛	AutoTrm .58t	19	32	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
4	2⅛	Avalnd .18g	15	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅞	1⅜	Avimat Rad	22	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6	4⅜	AvimSvc .20	5	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18	6¼	AVC Cp .82t	3	14	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅜	2	AVEMC .14		6	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4	3	AVX Corp	15	1	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
21¼	16⅞	Avendl 1.20b	13	3	22⅝	21⅛	22⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Aydin Cp	5	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	

B

7⅛	4½	BaderMt .50	7	6	8	7⅝	7¾	
4	4	BaldwS .36e		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
12⅝	11⅜	BanFd 1.12e		3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
15-16	⅝	BanPun wt		7	¾	¾	¾	
7⅞	4¼	BanshCH Lt		136	7	6⅝	7	
3⅛	1⅞	Banner .84	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
3⅜	1⅞	BarcoCa .10	5	1	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞	
5⅛	2⅜	Barry R .24t	6	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
7⅛	4⅛	BarryWr .48	6	11	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Bartell Med		31	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅛	2⅜	Barth Sp .20	9	2	2⅝	2½	2½	
3⅞	1⅝	Barlons Cdy	18	22	3⅛	2¾	3	
1⅞	1¼	Baruch Fost	8	34	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5⅛	4⅛	BasinPet Cp	5	33	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
9⅞	7⅛	BavrkUt .72		1	8	8	8	
2⅜	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	5	36	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	12-16	Belscot Pet	54	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7-16	⅛	BenzSMg wt			5-16	5-16	5-16	
3	1⅝	Benrus Cp	6	76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅜	1⅜	Berg Ent		6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
1⅞	¾	BergPd .30b		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1	⅞	BergRit wt		2	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2⅝	2⅛	Berg Bruns	16	96	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
19⅜	9⅜	Bra B pf1.15		3	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3	2⅞	BerveneC .12	50	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅞	2⅝	Bethlem Cp	5	38	3½	3½	3½	
1	⅞	Beverly Ent			1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	2⅝	Bic Pen .3e	18	11	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
12⅝	5⅝	Big Ber 1.12	4	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	3⅜	BinkMf .80a	5	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
18⅜	5⅞	BlmySm .60	9	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
1⅞	1⅛	Blount .88	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Bluebird Inc	3	10	2	1⅞	2	
3⅜	2⅛	Bodin Ap .48	4	6	4½	4½	4½	
5	3	BollBer .20e	4	5	7	6¾	6¾	
9⅞	4⅜	BowVal .10	29	22	7¾	7½	7½	
22⅜	17	Brad Regan	11	68	20	19⅝	19⅝	
6½	2	BradfCm Sv	30	151	16⅝	14⅞	16⅛	
17⅛	8	Branch .85e	19	4	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
		BrantAr wt		15	6½	6½	6½	
3⅜	1⅝	BrascnA 1b	3	29	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
3⅜	2	BraunEn .52	6	8	18	18	18	
3⅜	1⅞	Breeze Corp		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	8⅜	Brewer 1.20		4	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
4	1-16	BATob r.21e	6	20	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
3⅞	1⅝	BroDart Ind	37	11	3½	3½	3½	
2⅜	1⅜	BrownCo wt		37	2½	2½	2½	
4	2	BrnF B .52b	9	21	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
4⅞	2⅞	BrwnF pf.48		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅜	1⅝	BTU Eng		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	12⅜	Buell Ca .80t		19	8	19½	18⅞	
7¼	5	Buffalo Ins .10e			10	6¾	6⅞	
4⅛	4⅛	BuffCrk .20			4	4⅛	4⅛	
6¼	4⅛	BurrCot pf.48			2	5¼	5¼	
2⅞	1⅞	Burndy 1.08			29	9⅜	9½	
3⅛	1⅜	Burgess Ind	8	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	5¼	Burmsht .48	10	49	11⅜	11	11⅜	
3⅞	3⅛	Buch Untv	10	7	5	4⅞	5	
2	1⅜	Butlerint .09	4	24	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21⅛	14⅛	Buttes G Oil	5	343	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛	

C

7⅛	6⅛	Caldor .15b	11	38	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
3⅜	3⅛	Ca-comp		28	6¼	6	6	
3⅝	3⅜	Cal Life Cp	5	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9	5	Camco Inc	9	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5⅜	3⅝	CanDba .05a	5	40	3¾	3 9-16	3 9-16	
16⅜	6⅜	CanalCp .36b	4	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	
3⅜	2⅜	CdnExp GO	22	110	3⅛	3 5-16	3⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	Cdn Homstd	29	37	5	4 11-16	5	
4	4	CdnHydr .25	7	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
11	6⅛	CdnInP 1.76	5	22	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
8⅜	6⅛	Cdn Occidnt	4	10	8½	8	8⅛	
3⅜	2⅜	Cdn SuprOil	16	64	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
7	4⅞	Canoga .20e	6	12	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅜	1⅞	Capehart Cp			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅜	1⅛	Capital Res			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
48⅛	18	Carbnind 1a	5	117	48¾	38⅛	39	
2⅝	2⅛	Caressa .20	6	72	4	3⅞	4	
57	37	Carnal 1.20b	18	79	79⅞	76	76½	
3⅞	3⅜	CaroPipl .84	2	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
42½	42½	CaroPL pf 5		2	42½	42	42½	
4⅜	3⅜	Carrols Dev	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
19½	6	CastlAM .80	3	6	13⅜	13	13⅜	
13⅜	8⅜	CastlFd 1.20		41	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅜	7⅜	Castleton In		16	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6¼	4⅜	Cavitron Cp	12	57	13	12⅝	12⅝	
36	23½	CenN pf2.50		2230	32	32⅛	32	
4⅜	3⅜	Centesc .30e		3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅜	3⅜	CenVol .20a		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅜	6⅜	Cerfron Cp		18	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		Cetec Corp	7	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		ChadMill .48	7	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Champ Hom		165	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Charlr Med	6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅜	3⅛	CHB Fd .37t	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅜	2⅛	CHC Cp .20t	3	1	3	3	3	
19⅛	10⅛	ChiRtu 1.60a	5	7	18⅞	18	18⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Chicken Unl	20	1	2	2	2	
2⅜	1⅜	Chiefin Dev		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅜	7⅛	Child World	11	45	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
3⅛	1⅜	ChrisNme Ca		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅜	⅝	ChrMotor wt		15	5-16	5-16	5-16	
3⅜	2⅛	Cimarron Ca		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅜	1⅜	Cinema Lt	8	4	2⅛	2	2⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Cinerama			2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅜	4⅜	Circle K .20	7	56	7	6⅝	7	
4⅜	2⅜	Citation .48	5	3	4	4	4	
7⅜	3⅜	Citiz Finl		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅜	3⅜	CK Petrolm	7	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅜	2⅜	Clark Gr .30	7	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅜	2⅜	Clarkson .16	6	10	5	4⅞	5	
4⅜	2⅜	Clausng .40b	4	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3⅜	1⅜	Clopay .80t		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅜	1⅜	CMI Corp	11	45	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
2⅜	1⅜	CMI Inv wt		14	4⅛	4	4	
1⅜	1⅛	CMT In Inc	6	19	3⅛	3	3	
4⅜	2⅜	Coachmn Ia	10	17	8¼	8¼	8¼	
4	2⅜	Cof Mat .24b	5	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	
4⅜	2⅜	Cohu In .15e	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6⅜	4⅜	Colebat .68	4	27	8	7⅞	7⅞	
8⅜	4⅜	Coleman .44	23	157	12⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
		Colon Coml		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Comdisco	9	168	14⅞	12	14	
		Comm Ener			2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
		Commco Je		4	30	29½	29½	
		Com Grp .12		4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Comlnds .36	10	65	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
		ComMill .60		2	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	
		Comdor BM			3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		CoPsyec .28	6	6	7⅜	7	7⅜	
		Comsn .12p	6		16⅜	15⅞	16⅛	
		Compac Cp		5	15⅜	15	15⅛	
		Compo Ind		1	5⅛	5¼	5	
		CompDyn .10		2	15⅛	15	15⅛	
		Concept .40	6	1	7⅜	7	7⅜	
		Concrete Cp	5	71	3⅛	3	3⅛	
		Condec .20	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Connelly Con	5	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
		Conrack .60	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
		Conrey Inc		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
		Con Oil Gas	18	17	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
		Cons Rent .60	9	3	7	7	7	
		Consyne Cp	7	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Cont Water	23	63	1	13-16	15-16	
		Cont Tel wt		5	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	
		Cookind .40	7	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		Cooper Jar	20	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Corrpac Intl		94	4¼	4	4¼	
		Core Labs	9	5	13¼	13	13¼	
		Corenco .80		1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
		CornBk .66	7	9	17½	12⅝	12⅝	
		CorpCap wt		1	4	4	4	
		Courtelle		42	7 7-16	7 7-16	7 7-16	
		CoxCbl Com	23	3	19⅜	18⅞	19	
		Craig Corp	3	3	3	2¾	2¾	
		CramrC .12t	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Creole Pet 1	5	22	6¼	6	6¼	
		Cremcken		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
		Crestwd .40	5	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
		CunCPt .48r	3	5	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net chge
5	2⅝	Crown In .20	4	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5⅛	3	CRS Dv .10e	4	2	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝+	
12⅝	3⅜	CrufeK .52e	10	59	5¾	5½	5¾+	
12⅜	8¼	CrycoNO .20e	4	7	10⅛	10	10	
8½	7¼	CSE Cp .48a	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	
6⅜	3¼	Cubic Cp .20		9	6	5⅞	5⅞—	

D

4⅜	2¼	Damson Oil	14	71	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
30⅞	20	Daniell .28b	6	20	30	28⅝	28⅝—	
43	27⅞	Data Dcumt	5	2	37	37	37	+
4½	2⅛	Datapred	6	151	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
8⅝	5⅜	DayMin .10e	43	32	6⅛	6	6	
5⅜	1½	DCL Inc		5	1½	7-16	½+1-16	
9	5	Del Labs .20	5	25	7⅞	7⅝	7¾+	
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		10	⅝	9-16	9-16	
7¾	5⅛	Delm Fd .54	12	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	
14⅜	7⅜	DTalSz .20e	7	140	10⅜	9⅜	10	—
2⅜	½	DeRose Ind		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	2½	Dev Cp Am		61	4¼	4	4	
26	18½	DiamM Dril	7	172	27	25	26¾+	
3½	1⅞	Diebold VC		2	3	3	3	
6¾	4⅝	Digicon Inc	8	87	6⅝	6	6⅝—	
14	7¾	DillardSt .40	6	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
1½	7-16	Diodes Inc		1	9	1	1	
3⅜	1¼	Discont Fab	5	1	2¼	2¼	2¼+	
17	12⅜	Diversey .70	5	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜—	
11-16	1¼	Divrsf In wt		3	3-16	3-16	⅛	
7⅞	⅝	Dixilyn Cor	5	31	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
28¼	17⅛	Dome Petrl	10	191	27⅝	26⅛	27⅝+	
24	18⅝	Domtar 1.60	4	2	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜—	
3⅜	2⅜	Donkeny .20	3	6	6	6	6	
9⅜	5¼	DonmarS .20	4	3	8½	8⅜	8½+	
15⅜	12	DrexUtl 1.20		4	13⅜	12⅝	13	
9½	4⅝	Drive Harr	5	28	9	8⅝	9	
9⅜	4½	DrgFair .40	6	16	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
23⅛	16⅜	Edelstn .50r	2	78	17⅞	16⅝	17⅛+	
2⅝	1	Edmos Cp		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6	2⅜	Edo Corp	11	72	6¼	5⅞	6¼+	
9⅛	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	4	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	
3⅜	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	5	5	3	3	3	
6⅜	3½	Ehrnhrt .20a	4	3	6	6	6	
2¾	1⅝	Elcor Chm	8	21	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
3⅛	1⅞	El Hose .40	5	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3⅛	1¾	ElAudD .21t	4	18	2¾	2	2⅛	
11½	8½	Electrog .80	6	18	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	
2	1	Elect Assist	7	8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	ElecEng .32	5	4	8¾	8½	8¾—	
11⅞	7	ELT .10e	5	17	10⅜	10¼	10⅜—	
6⅜	4⅛	ErmstEC .40	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2⅛	1⅛	Ero Ind	21	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
5⅛	2⅞	Esq Rad El	4	10	5¾	5¼	5⅜+	
6½	2½	EsserC .08b	5	48	6½	5⅞	5⅞—	
4¼	2½	Etz Lav .09e	2	11	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6⅜	4⅛	EvansAr .10b	5	1	6	6	6	
5⅜	2⅜	Executone		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	

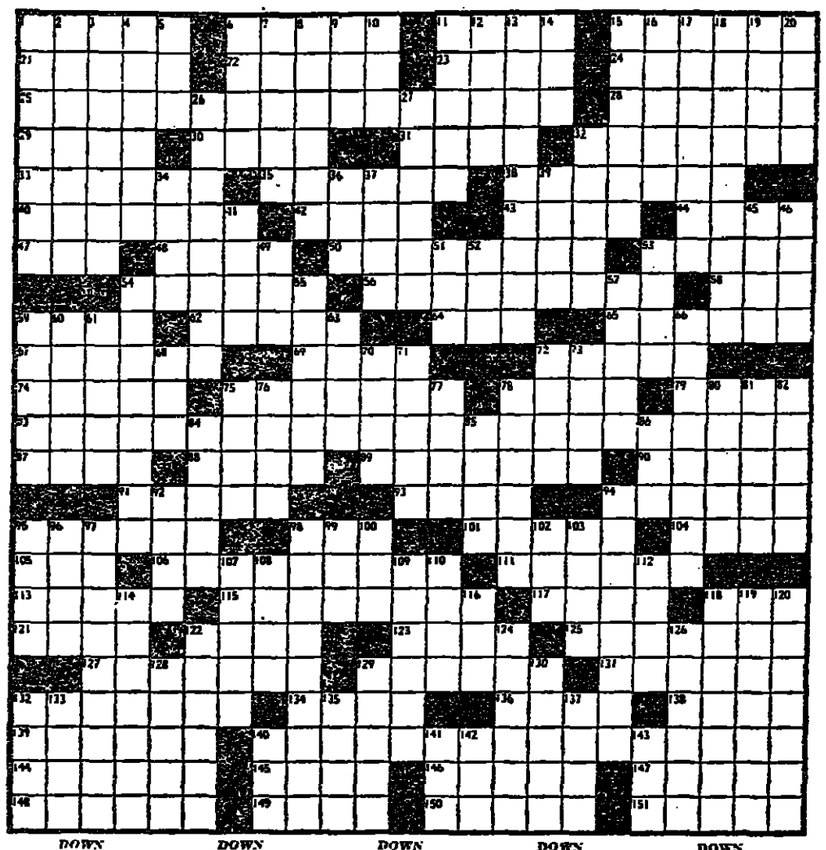
F

3⅛	1⅛	Fab Ind	12	76	3⅛	3	3⅛+	
10⅜	4⅜	FabriCtr .06	8	15	10½	10¼	10½+	
1⅛	⅞	Fabrics Nat	4	5	5-16	15-16	15-16	
33⅜	27⅛	Fairfld Nab	5	2	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜—	
28⅜	16⅝	FalconS .40	4	270	28½	26¾	27½—	
4⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	26	3	3½	2⅞	2⅞—	
2¾	⅝	Family Rec	9	8	1¼	1¼	1¼—	
3½	2	Fed Resrces		66	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
22½	17⅛	FedMart .60		6	1	21⅜	21⅜	
11½	8½	Felmnt .12e		4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
6	3½	Fellsevy .32	5	15	5	4⅞	5	
3⅞	2	Fibrebrd wt			2	2¼	2⅜	
11¼	4	FidelcG .36e	7	17	9½	9¼	9½+	
2	⅝	Fields Plast			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1⅜	⅝	Flm Cp Am			1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	
5⅜	2⅞	Filmways	7	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	3⅛	FinSanB .20	6	53	11⅛	10⅝	11	
6	3⅝	FinGen .35b	11	11	6⅛	5⅝	6	
6¼	4¼	FinGnA .36b			5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	
4⅜	2½	FstDenv Mi		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2¼	1	Fst Hartfrd		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
9⅜	6⅜	FstSL Sh .48	7	6	8⅛	7¾	8	
4½	1¾	Fst Va Mtg		5	2⅛	2	2	

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

IMPORTANT PEOPLE—By Marjorie Pedersen



ACROSS

1 Tartan patterns
6 Spanish ladies
11 Duties: Abbr
15 Square peg in a round hole
21 Mary A. Evans
22 Boot land
23 *Midwest country*
24 Moroccan port
25 Stephen Foster line
26 Holed up, as an animal
29 Taj Mahal site
30 Bolivian river
31 Cabinet member: Abbr.
32 Most-recent styles
33 Member of a family pride
35 Captivate
38 Campus figure
40 Insect often told to *fly home*
42 Eve's second
43 "—— hands make light..."
44 Clique
47 Play parts: Abbr.
48 Govt. news agency
50 \ White House hostess
52 Pipe or officer
54 Ready-built
56 Lorelei, for one
58 Joanne of films
59 Part of a play
62 Attracts
64 Tough wood
65 —— the valley
67 Street hooker
69 Nobel physicist
72 Dispatch boat
74 Bell-like sounds
75 "—— or the Tiger?"
78 Arthurian wife
79 Roman 57
83 Words for a famed bank
87 Bonheur
89 Ethiopian weight
89 Holy terror
90 Laundry cycle
91 Blots
93 Opposed, in old West
94 Plant wall
95 Broadway chronicler
96 "—— a Camera"
101 Trinket
104 Simple sugars
105 Miss Claire
106 Saint —— (Jan. 29)
111 Hamburger sauce
113 Senegal port
115 Scheherazade, for one
117 Aim
118 Kin
121 Plaintiff
122 Figure-skater's concern
123 Virginia ——
125 Naval swans
127 "Never had a —— nice"
129 Clam's relative
131 Queasiness
132 Fort in Georgia
134 Minn. athlete
136 Miss Bayes
138 Summers, in Paris
139 Forward, in Rome
140 Merlin's mistress
144 Book for Bob Cratchit
145 Fume
146 —— blanche
147 *Norse sea god*
148 Cake parts
149 Boats
150 Game
151 Waste allowances

DOWN

1 Salem witch judge and family
2 Plaintive verse
3 Auto steering bars
4 —— bet (take on the field)
5 R. R. depot
6 Old novel price
7 *Expiate*
8 Home base for a yacht
9 Brew
10 Orchestra: Abbr.
11 Tanker
12 Brie, e.g. ——
13 Natal city
14 Ship-plank's curve
17 Silment
16 Incensed
17 Kind of fiction
18 Eve or Betty
19 Small island: Var.
20 Young ones
26 Bluntly
27 Tristan's love: Var.
32 Norway canton
34 Ivory, in old Rome
36 Grammar case: Abbr
37 Lamb or ham
39 Popular 1918
41 Honshu city
45 Height: Prefix
46 Paris's Pont- ——
49 Swiss river
51 Miss Sumac
52 Chess pieces: *Abbr.*
53 Greek letters
54 Bar order
55 Deprived
57 Maneuver for Kelly
59 Mary of films
60 Moth genus
61 Ignites, in England
63 Peter or water
66 Good ship
68 Sea-trade org.
70 Thai money
71 Calif. town
72 Raggedy and Cape
73 Strives
75 Small child
76 *Does weeding*
77 Firecracker
78 Ideal
80 Coal silts
81 Publish
82 Particulars
84 Action
85 What Adam gave up for Eve
86 Church decree
92 Loud laugh
94 Foster girl
95 Relieves of
96 Sloth
97 Meadow saffron
98 "What —— to do?" (parent's lament)
99 Fire retarder: Abbr.
100 Singer Torme
102 Spree
103 Siouans
107 Ruth's mother-in-law
108 Strays
109 Hindu god
110 Greek group of W. W. II
112 Hawaiian fish
114 Prepare
116 Kind of man
118 Stars —— and screen
119 Crafty: Scot.
120 Ones who nag
122 Dervishes
124 Miss Ulric
126 Fire tender
128 Chem. unit
129 Does a farm chore
130 Author Norris
132 —— Mall
133 Eye part
135 Year segment
137 Ways: Abbr.
140 Pewter coin
141 *Roman 500*
142 Cry of contempt
143 Dine

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	H	R	I	S		P	A	R	S	E	E		S	T	E	L	L	E	
G	R	O	O	V	E		K	I	N	E	T	I	C		S	H	A	D	O	W
M	U	R	D	E	R	S	I	N	T	H	E	R	U	E	M	O	R	G	U	E
E	I	S	S	E		M	A	L		H	I	A		M	A	R	N	E	I	S
N	E	E		M	O	L	L		E	R	I	D		T	A	R	E			
		T	H	E	N		W	A	R	E		F	E	N	T		P	O	M	E
A	I	S	H	E	N		S	I	T	S		B	A	L	A		S	E	R	J	I	N
S	T	I	M	U	L	A	T	E		S	A	U	L	T		E	L	A	N	D
T	O	E	S		E	C	H	O		E	R	N	I	E		D	A	N	C	E
O	A	F		M	A	R	K		C	A	R	A	T		R	A	T	T	E	D
		S	A	R	A	I		A	L	E		T	R	I	T	E				
C	O	B	U	R	N		N	E	P	A	L		O	U	S	E		T	O	T
A	V	A	I	N	T		A	D	D	O	N		A	I	L	I	E		T	H	R	U
M	I	S	S	Y		U	N	I	T	E		T	H	E	S	C	R	E	E	N
E	N	T	E	R		R	E	I	N	E		C	O	E	D		L	A	K	M	E
L	I	E	I	T		R	O	S	A		M	U	N	J		R	A	M	I	
			S	E	R	S		S	A	N		U	P	O	N		L	I	A	M
I	N	E	R	T	I	A		T	I	R	E		D	U	B		A	L	G	A
C	O	M	E	O	N		L	I	K	E		G	A	I	N	G		B	U	S	I	T	E	R	S
E	N	I		S	I	L	E		D	E	V	O	T	E	E		S	H	A	R	E	S
D	E	L	I	T	A		O	R	A	T	I	E	D		T	I	E	R	S	E	

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	18	64	Fair	MADRID	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	12	54	Rain	MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Fair	MUNICH	16	61	Fair
BELGRADE	10	50	Rain	NEW YORK	18	30	Rain
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy	NICE	20	68	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	OSLO	10	50	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	62	Rain	PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
CAIRO	26	79	Fair	PRAGUE	18	61	Fair
CASABLANCA	20	68	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Fair
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy	SOFIA	9	48	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Fair	STOCKHOLM	7	45	Rain
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	25	74	Fair
EDINBURGH	11	52	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Cloudy
FLORENCE	23	73	Fair	TUNIS	21	70	Fair
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy	VENICE	19	66	Fair
GENEVA	17	63	Fair	VIENNA	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	13	55	Cloudy	WARSAW	15	59	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	15	59	Fair	WASHINGTON	18	64	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Cloudy	ZURICH	16	61	Cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Fair				
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT

May 2, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.85
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd — $7.72
(w) Apollo (Tempus Isa. pr. — SF10.16
(w) Apollo Fund S.A. — $85.61

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. LTD.:

— (d) Baerbond — SF186.40
— (d) Conbar — SF713
— (d) Grobar — SF515
— (d) Stockbar — SF317
(w) Broad & Wall Fd Int'l — $14.73
(w) Brownlnvest — $15.41
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd — $11.84
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.74

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $17.50
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $0.47
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF970
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $714.26
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.01
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $10.02
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.93

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF516
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF70.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF66.25
— (d) Energievalor — SF 75.75
— (d) Uraec — SF626
— (d) Europavalor — SF131.50
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.13

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) C.S. America Fd. — $9.20
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. — $7.96
(w) D.G.G. — $38.37
(d) Delta Invest. Fund — $5.02
(d) Delta Multifund — $8.01
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund — Yen9,504
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.58
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $10.56
(w) Dr. Interna Inv. Fd. — $11.47
(w) Europe Obligations — LF922
(d) Executive Fd of Canada — $5.84

FIDELITY:

— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $3.01
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $13.64
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. — $21.09
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $8.17
(d) Fiduciem — BF892
(w) First Internat'l Fd. — $110.50
(w) First Int'l Health Sec. — $14.55
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $25.52
(d) First Security Cap. Fd. — $22.56
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $55.12
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $20.67
(w) Foreign Issue Fd — SF1,789
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — SF93.38
(d) Fondital — $17.06
(d) Fund of Nations — $5.75
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $9.82
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$6.37

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $19.21
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd Ltd — $22.75
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.56
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l. — $7.19

(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV. — $5,150
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet — $24.21
(d) Icelund — $9.30
(d) Interfix — $284.35
(d) Interfund S.A. — $10.13
(d) Interitalia — Lire7,677
(w) Intermarket Fund — $96.91
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.57
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd. — Can.$3.91
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $8.48
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. — $2.20
(r) Invest. Absolutes — $29.54
(d) Investmerica S.A. Fund — $9.71
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. — $2.72
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.79
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $47.68
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $13.93

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Fleming Trust — $35.07
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $40.56
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.64

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,390
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $8.45
(w) Kleinwort Benz Jap. F. — $17.26
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. — $23.99

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF360.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF361.50
(w) Lutfund — $18.17
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $11.63
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.77
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $7.46
(w) N.A.M.F. — $64.76
(w) Nippon Fund — $24.16
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $6.21
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. — $7.12
(r) Perseus Intern'l — $1,724
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. — $6.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $21.15
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,822
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF1,592
(d) Rentinvest — LF846

SAFE GROUP:

— (d) Safe Fund — $1.72
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $8.85
— (d) Global Fund — $3.91
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF56.50

SEPPO:

— (w) Seppo (N.A.V.) — $11.99

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund — SF23.29
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.91
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.36
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM93.60

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw R. Est. — SF1,473
— (r) Securswiss — SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund — $5.35
(w) Star Fund — $142.37

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF442.75
— (d) Intervalor — SF64.00
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF356.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Est. — SF203
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF76.50
— (d) Universal Fund — SF82.74
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+ (r) Overseas Fd. dist. — $1.16
+ (r) Dr. Accumulation — $1.48
+ (r) 3-Way Fund Int'l — $2.23

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

— (d) Amca C.S. Sa — SF33.50
— (d) Bond Invest — SF89.50
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF74.00
— (d) Euro Europe Sh. — SF120.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. — SF38.00
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— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF338.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. — SF281.50
— (d) Suna Swiss R. Est. — SF176

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM15.70
— (d) Europafonds — DM34.00
— (d) Unifonds — DM30.50
— (d) Unirenta — DM41.40
— (d) Unispecial I — DM55.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. — $2.48
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $15.64
(w) Western Growth Fd — $3.91
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,271.93
(w) West Proprietary N.V. — $1,425.90
(d) World Equity Gth Fd. — $404.56
(w) Worldwide Securities — 233.04
(w) Worldwide Special — SF364.54

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BOOKS

LIVING QUARTERS

By Vincent Canby. Alfred A. Knopf. 227 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

DAISIANNA CAFFREY du Chaudrun, the heroine of Vincent Canby's novel, is one of those passively destructive females who are the darker, obverse side of the archetype of woman as *creator and nurturer of life. She* is a negligent Hedda Gabler, a negative magnetic pole who attracts, then harms.

Mr. Canby, movie critic of The New York Times, spins Daisianna's erratic web in an upper-class milieu of the Middle Western and international rich and once-rich. Moving around a lot as a child, as *the rich do, Daisianna* paused in the "right" Chicago North Shore suburb long enough to touch Jimmy Barnes with a six-year-old kiss. Jimmy is poor rich, his father having lost it in the Crash, though the family *still* rattles around *in an in*herited Lake Forest mansion. He grows into a stolider version of his two more brilliant brothers, for whom he is always being mistaken. After the war he marries Cleo, plain of face, predictable, but with a good body and old money.

While Jimmy is still engaged to Cleo, Daisianna veers into his life long enough for a glancing affair, then moves on. She drifts to New York with the $2,000 her father sent her secretly after his second wife, Daisianna's wicked stepmother, had told her *vehemently* that the *money* that bought her out of a prostitution charge in Los Angeles was the last she would ever get of her father's eight or nine million. In New York she studies design and lives with three roommates, *two of them* stewardesses who are never there.

After she enters and is released from her first sanitarium she works in a clothing store in the Village and meets her real love, Charles, a French film maker of impoverished-noble extraction. They are very poor, very happy. Charles is her support, her center, yet he tells her, "There are times when I feel I'm just a witness to your life."

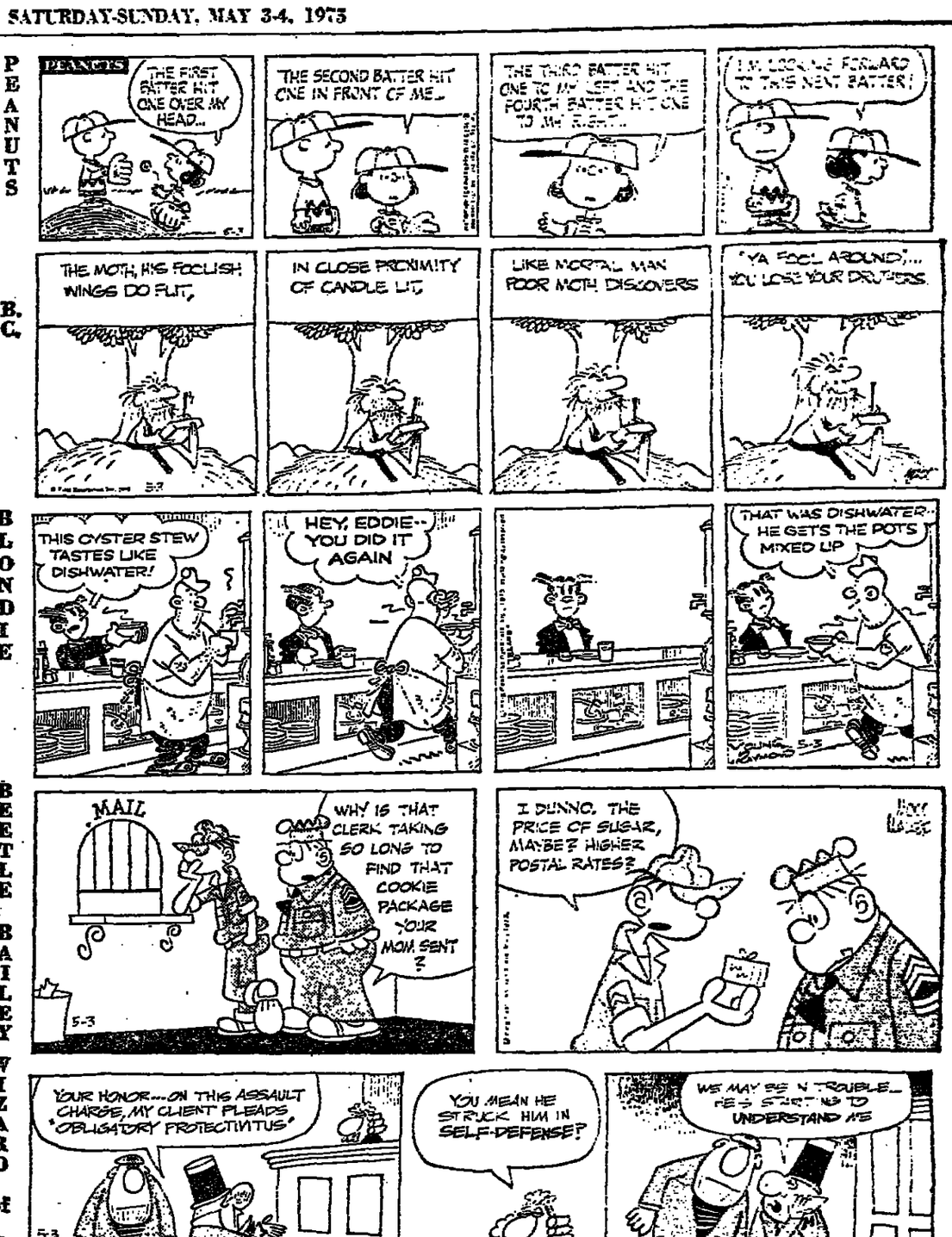
When at last Daisianna comes into her eight or nine million, her stepmother's death having antedated her father's, Charles has made a career for *himself as* a television film maker. A French associate of the old days who has become a famous director funks on a film about New York, which Charles finishes. They acquire a Fifth Avenue pied-à-terre and a colonial in Greenwich; Daisianna floats about in her rudderless way, one day giving a $30,000 ring to a club barman for whom she feels sorry. Jimmy, now with a New York law firm, orbits in and out of their lives, becoming friends with Charles and handling Daisianna's affairs of estate. While idling away a summer bachelorhood at the Harvard Club, he meets a Puerto Rican whore and her pimp-fiancé and becomes locked in an increasingly depraved ménage à trois that peels away the Lake Forest - Williams - Harvard-upper-class integument.

Events click inexorably on. Daisianna is shattered by her psychiatrist's death; Charles finds the film he is making as a tribute to the courage of the French men and women he worked with in the Resistance turning into a commercial entertainment. Relinquishing the film to its deserved television success, he picks up Daisianna and the shards of their life and goes to the island of St. Constance in the Caribbean. The rest is off-season summer heat, punctuated by a terminal gunshot. Daisianna *survives—her money has all but* immunized her by now—and drifts off again with one of those amiable, vacuous young men who function as surrogate poor relations to the rich. As Charles said of her: "She had no power *to alter her own course. She* was an object in space."

Mr. Canby's accomplishment is primarily aesthetic, rather than socially redeeming; this is a book that means what it is rather than throwing off extra-*literary implications. It is self-*contained: to be experienced rather than interpreted. It is smoothly structured, woven on a loom shuttling back and forth in time, and evokes allusively a medley of worlds where the *contemporary rich work* and play or simply are rich. The fictional island of St. Constance is an especially acute creation—an unspoiled island in the sun that goes the way of tourism. Through the book runs a faint but insistent *ground note*, a *quiet* thrum of loss, decay, corruption.

There is a subtle sense of the past too, but not a halcyon past. On the first page we glimpse a high rock striated with geological layers; at the end, on the farm *that has been in* Daisianna's family since pioneer days, Jimmy, now divorced and there to settle estate business, watches an archaeological dig bare layer after layer of the potsherds of lives once lived by ancient Indians. Wealth segrandized from this land by Daisianna's more vigorous slaveholding forebears: wealth seeping down through the generational layers to end in the moat around Daisianna's emptiness. People don't change, really, do they? Mr. Canby works on the surface of these aimless lives, but the deeper connections—the understanding that is to pardon, as the French say—lie hidden in the murk. The result is haunting, vaguely unsettling.

Richard R. Lingeman wrote this review for The New York Times.



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ANGLD

PEWID

RUGEDD

SWEEFT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

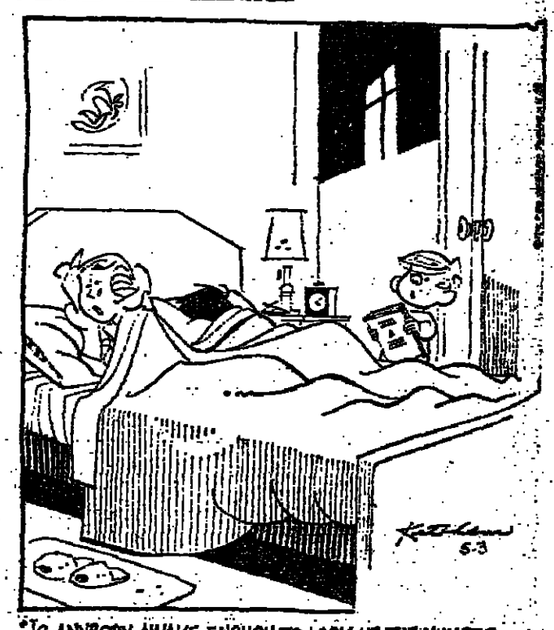
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: HIS "○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GROWN PLAID INFIRM CIPHER

Answer: *How you might hope to go around the golf course*—IN PAR

DENNIS THE MENACE



هذا من الأصل

Kentucky Derby Week: Festival of Mint Juleps, High Prices and Big Crowds

By Steve Cady

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 2 (NYT).—At the pre-Derby cocktail parties, the millionaire horse owners try hard not to let their vanity show.

"He's a fine colt," they say, sipping their bourbon. "It's an honor just to be in the race."

At the Churchill Downs barn area, though, the stablehands in thoroughbred racing's feudalistic family are less restrained.

"They don't watch out," says the $75-a-week groom of a long shot, "this sucker gonna go all the way."

As usual, all kinds of people were fetlock-deep in hope and anticipation this week as Louisville cranked up for tomorrow's 101st running of the Kentucky Derby. Any dream is possible before the Derby, before the band plays "My Old Kentucky Home" and America's best 3-year-old horses step onto the track for what has been called the greatest two minutes in sports.

Tomorrow, there'll be 15 horses at the start, with Foolish Pleasure, leaving from the No. 3 post position, the favorite.

But that is only one aspect of the Derby, the "Run for the Roses" side. Beneath the blue grass glamour is another side that concerns much of the local citizenry—the Run for the Cabbage. Everybody is a winner in that one, from hotel keepers to taxi drivers, mint-julep vendors and home owners who turn their lawns to parking lots on Derby Day at $20 a car.

This year, despite the recession, there may be more cabbage taken in than ever before. Starting its second hundred years, America's most famous horse race seems to have become almost too popular for its own good. So prices have gone up.

"It's a carnival, a festival," said a long-time Derby-goer. "It's the place where people want to be. Just being there is what counts."

More and More People

Two years ago the 99th Derby drew a record crowd of 134,476, even though Secretariat, en route to a Triple Crown sweep, had been defeated two weeks earlier in the Wood Memorial. Last year, with extra hoopla for its 100th anniversary, the Derby topped that attendance with 163,628, of whom 98,000 jammed the infield at $5 a person.

One fan has said that until you've been to Kentucky 'and with your own eyes behold the Derby, you ain't been nowheres and you ain't seen nothin!'

New and stronger fences have been put up to contain the infield crowd, a throng made up largely of college students and other young people in blue jeans and bare midriffs. But management's most novel approach to what it calls "crowd control" was to double the general-admission price, from $5 to $10.

"We honestly hope to cut the infield crowd down," said Lynn Stone, president of Churchill Downs. "But it may take two years to measure the effect."

Advance sales for infield tickets indicate a slight decline from last year, but the consensus here is that the $10 tariff won't discourage a college crowd that has apparently shifted its affections from Fort Lauderdale, Fla., to the Derby. Chartered buses are coming here from campuses as far away as Texas, and management looks for a crowd of 140,000.

Prices for reserved seats also have been raised, with the choicest of 42,000 going for $115 instead of $100. No, that's not a scalper's price. That's the price printed on the ticket.

Mint juleps will cost more, too, up from $1.75 to $2. Last year more than 60,000 juleps were sold at the track on Derby Day, with 5 1/2 tons of country ham, five miles of hot dogs and 1,300 kegs of beer.

It's all part of the Derby hustle, a merchandising effort The Louisville Courier-Journal has called "the nation's most prominent celebration of avarice." According to the late Irvin S. Cobb, until you go to Kentucky "and with your own eyes behold the Derby, you ain't been nowheres and you ain't seen nothin."

This may or may not be true. But one thing is certain. Until you go to Kentucky the last three days of Derby Week and behold with your own eyes what Louisville's merchants do to out-of-towners, you don't know the meaning of opportunism.

Anybody who thinks the express elevators in Manhattan skyscrapers go up fast should be here this week when regular rates are jettisoned and the annual three-day Derby Weekend "package" rates replace them. For example, a $14 room at the Puritan became a $126 package for yesterday, today and tomorrow, or $42 a night. And the Puritan is an old residential hotel with a reputation for compassion.

At plusher establishments, such as the Executive Inn and the Galt House, the least expensive rooms start at $200 for three nights.

"They gouge the hell out of everybody," says 78-year-old Raoul Carlisle, getting ready to cover his 57th Derby for The Daily Times-Herald of Forrest City, Ark.

Yet the hustle is done with a smile and a cheerful "Y'all come back, hear?"

And the out-of-towners do come back, year after year, ready to be seduced by what one Louisvillian described as "a hick town that grows up once a year." Already they are tramping beneath the track's fabled twin spires, admiring the flowers in the Tulip Garden behind the stands.

Tonight, Derby Eve, the young people in search of a happening will set up their bedrolls and sleeping bags on lawns and sidewalks near the track, waiting for the gates to open at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Many will be seeing their first horse race, and some, depending on how the beer is running, won't see a horse, much less a millionaire.

At the airport the private and corporate jets will be arriving like fleets of homing pigeons, and the four car-rental companies, with extra cars brought in from as far away as Cleveland, will be ready.

So will the hotel keepers, with rooms sold out at inflated prices as far back as a year ago, and the babysitters ($3 an hour on Derby Day), and the local breeders promoting their Kentucky-bred Derby candidates with bumper stickers—and even the prostitutes and pickpockets.

Darby Dan Farm Again Has Derby Challengers

By Red Smith

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 2 (NYT).—This is Darby Dan Farm, those green and gentle meadows beside old Frankfort Pike. Here in these white-fenced paddocks more than 30 colts destined to run in the Kentucky Derby wrestled and fought and romped as yearlings and, growing up, went off to the hurlyburly of Churchill Downs, which is 70 miles from here by road and a million light years away in spirit.

When this was part of Col. Edward R. Bradley's Idle Hour Farm, it was home to Behave Yourself and Black Servant, who ran one-two in the Derby of 1921, and to Bubbling Over and Bagenbaggage, who did the same in 1926.

This is where Burgoo King started, the chestnut colt that carried Bradley's green and white to victory in 1932, and also Brokers Tip, who brought the feisty old gambler his fourth Derby a year later.

Now John Galbreath breeds his Derby winners here—Chateaugay, who did the job in 1963, Proud Clarion, who scored in 1967, and Little Current, who should have won last year but didn't.

Man of Property

Darby Dan is named for Darby Creek, which flowed through the Ohio farm where John Galbreath was born, and for Dan Galbreath, the owner's son.

Besides the lovely real estate here, John Galbreath owns parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Hialeah Park and Churchill Downs and most of the Pittsburgh Pirates. He was a founder of the New York Racing Association and the first man ever to breed winners of both the Kentucky and English Derbys.

In his spare time he builds condominiums in Hong Kong and roots for the Ohio State football team.

This week at Churchill Downs, where Galbreath is vice-president, Lou Rondinello is training Prince Thou Art and Sylvan Place to carry the Darby Dan colors tomorrow in the 101st Kentucky Derby. The colts were born 10 days apart up there in that white barn with green trim overlooking the Leestown Pike.

Prince Thou Art was foaled on the night of April 17, 1973. As the minister's naughty son so often reminds us by example, breeding is an inexact science.

"Breed the best to the best and hope for the best," is the soundest advice horsemen can give.

Good Heritage

Yet, if there were such a thing as a formula for getting a Derby winner, this would be it:

Start with Hail to Reason, sire of Derby winner Proud Clarion, and son of Turn-To, the grandsire of another Derby winner, Riva Ridge. Mate Hail to Reason with Primonetta, a champion on the track whose parents were Swaps, a Derby winner, and Banquet Bell, mother of the Derby winner Chateaugay.

That's how they got Prince Thou Art, Primonetta's fourth foal. Her third is the stakes-winning mare Maud Muller, and Primonetta has a yearling daughter who is a full sister to Prince Thou Art.

"Primonetta is mean," says Mrs. Galbreath, but Rondinello speaks more tolerantly of the mare.

"She's a woman," he says, as though that were a license to bite and kick. She was also a runner whose 17 victories included a dozen or more of this country's major stakes for the distaff side.

Bred for the Derby, Prince Thou Art runs like a Derby horse, saving his speed for the end. He was gaining on Foolish Pleasure when the Derby favorite, then unbeaten, won the Flamingo Stakes, and his closing rush won the Florida Derby where Foolish Pleasure suffered his only defeat.

Second in the Florida Derby, a neck ahead of Foolish Pleasure, was Sylvan Place. On April 27, 1972, this colt was born to Golden Trail, a useful race mare but no such star as Primonetta.

Majestic Sire

Sylvan Place usually runs close to the pace while Prince Thou Art waits. His most impressive credentials come down through his sire, Graustark, whom they were calling a wonder horse until he broke down in the Blue Grass Stakes of 1966.

Up to that race, Graustark had won seven times in seven starts. He is a son of Ribot, the undefeated winner of France's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe, who lies buried just outside the stallion barn here.

Graustark has grown to majestic size and the Darby Dan manager, Olin Gentry, gets obvious enjoyment out of showing him to visitors.

"Here," Gentry says, "is the greatest sire in the world today. We get requests from people all over the world who want to send mares to him at any price.

"Two shares in his syndicate were sold last year at $200,000 apiece. With 40 shares, that makes him worth $8 million and at 12 years old, he's lived half his life. There's a lot of people got money but there's only one Graustark."

"Talk about a mean one," Lou Rondinello says. "Graustark wouldn't let you rub him. He didn't mind you rubbing from the knees down, but he was like a woman. Get above the knee and all hell broke loose."



United Press International.

CATCHING ANGER—Angels' catcher Ellie Rodriguez protests after umpire Rich Garcia calls Royals' Hal McRae safe at home plate in first inning. Rodriguez was ejected from game with pitcher Ed Figueroa and manager Dick Williams because of dispute.

Tops Mark for RBI

Aaron's Pursuit of Ruth Ends

MILWAUKEE, May 2 (UPI).—For the second straight year, Hank Aaron quickly ended the pressure of chasing a Babe Ruth record.

Yesterday, Aaron went to the top of the list for runs batted in when he knocked in two Brewers as Milwaukee routed the Detroit Tigers, 17-3. Aaron now has 2,211 rbi; Ruth finished his career with 2,209.

"The name Babe Ruth has been haunting me for so long, too long," said Aaron, who last year surpassed the Babe's all-time home run record.

"I'm just glad it's over with."

The record was the final major career mark Aaron had been chasing. He also has all-time major league records for games played, times at-bat, total bases and extra-base hits. He ranks third behind Ty Cobb and Ruth in runs scored.

Aaron's spree at the plate yesterday—three singles and a double—raised his batting average 61 points to .318 and helped the Brewers to their biggest offensive show ever. Robin Yount, the American League's third leading hitter with a .381 average, drove home four runs with a home run and a double and catcher Darrell Porter hit a home run and triple and batted in three runs.

Yount's homer was his fourth of the year, second best in the league.

With the rbi record out of the way, Aaron agreed, he and the rest of the Brewers can concentrate on the pennant race—a race Aaron feels the club is in to stay. Yesterday's triumph brought them into a tie for the lead in the American League East.

"This is a good ball club," Aaron said. "It's got so many good, young kids like Robin. I'm just happy to be here—to have the privilege of being able to play with them."

As for Yount, the sensation of the early season in the American League, "He's for real," Aaron said. "He's just a terrific ball player. If he doesn't get hurt or something, he's got a great career ahead of him."

Aaron has had trouble adjusting to the American League. He was batting just .114 a week ago when he benched himself "to figure out a few things, to try to get back in the groove."

The benching lasted one game and Aaron came back and has been lacing the ball ever since.

"There's a great difference between this league and the National League," Aaron said. "I played 21 years in that other league and it's new to me here. It's a lot of things—there's more curve ball pitchers here, the umpires, the strike zones, the parks and the pitchers—most of them are new to me.

"I found out I was dropping my hands at the plate and waggling the bat a little too much, going through too much action. I had to adapt and I feel I'm swinging well now—at least I hope I'm right."

Aaron said it "felt good" to get the record, but the four hits felt as good if not better.

"I don't believe I was four-for-four all last year," he said. "You know, I never set plateaus, goals. I never think in terms of breaking records. I always think in terms of having a great season. Then the records will come."

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Chicago	12	5	.722	—
Pittsburgh	9	7	.563	2 1/2
New York	9	8	.529	3 1/2
St. Louis	7	10	.412	5
Philadelphia	6	10	.444	4 1/2
Montreal	5	11	.313	6 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	15	8	.652	—
Cincinnati	12	11	.522	3
San Diego	11	11	.500	3 1/2
Atlanta	12	12	.500	3 1/2
San Francisco	10	11	.476	4
Houston	9	16	.360	7

Thursday's Results

Chicago 6, New York 2
Houston 6, San Diego 3

Friday's Games

San Diego at Los Angeles, night.
Atlanta at Cincinnati, night.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia, night.
Montreal at New York, night.
Chicago at St. Louis, night.
Houston at San Francisco, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Detroit	10	7	.588	—
Milwaukee	10	7	.588	—
New York	10	10	.500	1 1/2
Boston	8	9	.471	2
Cleveland	7	9	.438	2 1/2
Baltimore	7	10	.412	3

Western Division

Oakland	12	5	.600	—
Kansas City	13	9	.591	—
California	12	9	.571	1/2
Texas	10	8	.526	2
Minnesota	6	10	.375	4
Chicago	7	14	.333	5

Thursday's Results

Boston 7, Cleveland 6.
Milwaukee 17, Detroit 3
Texas 2, Chicago 1.
New York 5, Baltimore 0.
Kansas City 11, California 10.

Friday's Games

Kansas City at Minnesota, night.
Detroit at Boston, night
Baltimore at Cleveland, night.
New York at Milwaukee, night.
Oakland at Chicago, night.
California at Texas, night.

S. African Duo Ousted But Get 2d Chance

DALLAS, May 2 (AP).—South Africans Bob Hewitt and Frew McMillan, deprived by the Mexican government of a chance to defend their World Championship Tennis doubles title in a Mexico City tournament, will play the winners of the final in a challenge match here May 12.

WCT officials have announced today that Hewitt and McMillan, expelled by the Mexican government Tuesday because of their South African citizenship, were barred to the match to determine the world doubles title.

Hewitt and McMillan were third-seeded in the Mexico City competition and were the defending champions.

Following the deportation, WCT executive director Mike Davies met with the 16 players in Mexico City while other WCT officials conferred with Hewitt and McMillan here.

"WCT exhausted all possibilities available to get Hewitt and McMillan back into Mexico to play," Davies said. He added that the $35,000 purse will be at stake in the challenge match, with $5,000 going to the winning team.

Mexico took the action in an apparent continuation of objection to South Africa's apartheid policy.

A month ago, Mexico's Davis Cup team refused to play defending champion South Africa.

In matches yesterday, American Arthur Ashe and Dutchman Tom Okker defeated Australians Ian Dent and John Alexander in the quarterfinals, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-3. In the other quarterfinal, Mexico's Raul Ramirez teamed with American Brian Gottfried to beat brothers Anand and Vijay Amritraj of India, 6-3, 6-4.

Jurgensen Pushed into Retirement

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—Quarterback Sonny Jurgensen became a business executive today, somewhat bitter that he was forced into retirement by Washington Redskin coach George Allen.

Jurgensen, 40, told a news conference he thought he still could have played in the National Football League and made a contribution but pointed out that Allen told him he was not wanted and was "a luxury they couldn't afford at his $120,000 a year salary."

Jurgensen said the understood Allen's reasoning but added, "I would have liked to have made the decision myself to get out of football."

He said he has been made an offer by the Philadelphia Bells of the World Football League and his lawyers will discuss the proposal with attorneys for the WFL team. But he said he thought it was "unrealistic."

At another news conference, about Jurgensen in attendance, Allen said, "It's the hardest decision I've ever had to make, but I have to do what's best for the team." He added that the club's future quarterback is the Redskins' starting quarterback, Bill Kilmer.

Winning Helps Hunter Win Fans as Yanks Defeat Orioles

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, May 2 (NYT).—The decisive boos Catfish Hunter heard not too long ago at Shea Stadium turned to cheers and chants of "Cat-fish, Cat-fish, Cat-fish" last night as the multimillionaire Yankee outpitched Jim Palmer, the talented Baltimore Oriole who preceded him as the American League's Cy Young Award winner.

Hunter, who pitched 7 2/3 hitless innings before settling for a three-hitter his last time out, stymied the Orioles on five hits in the Yankees' 5-0 victory.

It was a rare confrontation for the two top right-handers—they had started against each other only twice in their careers dating to 1965—and Palmer came out on the losing end last night because Thurman Munson socked a two-run homer in the fourth inning and Ron Blomberg came off the bench and delivered a three-run pinch-double in the sixth.

In gaining his sixth straight regular-season victory over the Orioles (he lost to them once in last year's league playoffs), Hunter threw 107 pitches, 75 for strikes, an indication of how well he controlled the Baltimore bats.

Hunter, the 1974 Cy Young winner, encountered only two troublesome situations and both times he escaped them as coolly as he listened to all the multimillion-dollar offers for his services last winter after he was made a free agent.

Palmer had two difficult innings, too, but he escaped neither. The 1973 Cy Young winner foiled the Yankees with his mixture of pitches in the early innings, then lost his touch as well as his glittering 0.78 earned run average (two shutouts in four starts and three earned runs in 34 2/3 innings).

Chris Chambliss started his problems in the fourth when, with two out, he lined a single to right. Munson then drove a 2-1 pitch over the right-field fence which Ken Singleton climbed trying to intercept the ball as it sped its way to a 2-0 Yankee lead.

In the sixth, Chambliss again put Palmer in a tough situation, lining a double with one out. However, this time Palmer helped immerse himself in more serious trouble when he walked Herrmann and Graig Nettles, loading the bases with two out.

At this point, manager Bill Virdon made his move, sending Blomberg to bat for Jim Mason, a .123 hitter. Blomberg hadn't played since Sunday because of a sore shoulder, but it was Palmer who wound up wounded when the strong left-handed batter lashed a double along the right-field foul line, sending all three runners scurrying home.

Royals 11, Angels 10

At Kansas City, Cookie Rojas hit a two-out, run-scoring double in the 13th inning to tie the score, then scored on Buck Martinez's single to give the Royals an 11-10 victory over California. George Brett singled with one out in the 13th and was forced at second by Bob Stinson. Rojas followed with his double to score Stinson and Martinez drove in Rojas.

The Angels had taken a 10-9 lead in the top of the 13th when Tommy Harper singled, stole second and scored on Dave Chalk's infield single. Pinch-hitter Tony Solaita cracked a two-run homer in the seventh to tie the score for Kans. City at 9-9 after Jim Wohlford beat out a two-out bunt. California starter Ed Figueroa, catcher Ellie Rodriguez and manager Dick Williams were ejected from the game after disputing a call at home plate when Hal McRae scored the third run of the inning.

Rangers 2, White Sox 1

At Arlington, Texas, Lenny Randle's infield single with two out in the ninth inning scored Jim Sundberg to give the Rangers a 2-1 victory over Chicago and extend their winning streak to five games. Sundberg reached first with one out when he was hit by a pitch by Bruce Gossage. Cesar Tovar then hit a double-play grounder to shortstop Bucky Dent but second baseman Jorge Orta dropped the relay.

Sundberg went all the way to third on the error and after Roy Howell struck out, Randle hit a roller down the third-base line and third-baseman Bill Melton had no chance to make a play as Sundberg scored.

Allen on Waivers

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (AP).—Dick Allen has been placed on waivers by the Atlanta Braves and the Philadelphia Phillies have claimed the controversial slugger.

That doesn't mean the Phillies get Allen, but it is indicative that the Braves are interested in a deal for the first baseman, according to Phillies' personnel director Paul Owens.

"We'll have to wait until the waiver period is over to find out if any other National League clubs put in a claim for Allen," Owens said.

The Braves have the option of withdrawing the waivers, but then would be unable to put him on the list again for 30 days. There was a rumor that the Braves were trying to get Allen waived out of the National League to send him back to the Chicago White Sox.

"Forget it," Owens said. "We're claiming him no matt · what."

Bobby Moore Has a Chance To Add to His Soccer Glory

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—Bobby Moore, who captained England when it won the World Cup in 1966, returns to Wembley Stadium tomorrow in an unexpected role as his underdog Fulham team takes on classy West Ham United in the English Cup soccer final.

It will be an emotional moment for Moore and millions of soccer fans as he plays on the famous Wembley turf once again. After a record 108 appearances for England, Moore's career is almost over. He has said he never thought he would play again in the stadium where he helped England to the title in 1966.

Less than a year ago he was transferred from West Ham to Fulham, a Second Division club with little reputation in the gruelling English Soccer League. Four months ago, British bookmakers rated Fulham 700 to 1 to win the Cup. Now the bookies offer only 13 to 8. West Ham is 4 to 7 favorite.

The final, between two London clubs, will be watched by a sell-out crowd of 100,000, as well as millions of fans on British and overseas television.

Ticket scalpers are expected to make a killing. Fans are reported to have been paying £100 ($240) for tickets normally costing £3.

Moore, in the sweeper role, has teamed with Alan Mullery, another former England star, in strengthening Fulham's performances.

West Ham, often rated the best club in Britain, has several well-established stars in its lineup, including Trevor Brooking, Frank Lampard and captain Billy Bonds.

But nerves and emotions play a big part in the climax to the English season and Moore's Wembley experience could prove a great asset to Fulham.

Pele Says No To $4.5 Million

SANTOS, Brazil, May 2 (AP).—Pele, retired "king" of soccer, has announced that he had turned down a $4.5-million offer to make a comeback with the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League.

At a news conference, Pele confirmed the offer, but said he turned it down because "I have to take care of my family and my business negotiations."

Trevino Shares 1st-Round Lead With Graham

HOUSTON, May 2 (AP).—Lee Trevino, keeping up his usual non-stop chatter, and Australian David Graham had 6-under-par 66s to share the first-round lead yesterday in the $150,000 Houston Open golf tournament.

"I'm a streak player," said Trevino, the current PGA titleholder who finished only one shot out of a playoff in last week's Tournament of Champions.

"When I get it going, I sometimes keep it going for a while. I might shoot 85 tomorrow, but I've got to say I'm playing pretty good right now."

Canadiens Cut Deficit With Rout of Sabres

MONTREAL, May 2 (WP).—It was like old times. The Montreal Canadiens were rolling it up and in the blue seats a fan yelled "Expansion leaguers" at the Buffalo Sabres.

The Canadiens won, 7-0, and all was right in Montreal.

What a difference a 7-0 victory can make. This morning headlines in the French press said "Canadiens Have No Heart" and "Canadiens: No Will to Win."

But after two playoff losses to the Sabres, the Canadiens wanted this one. They hit from the opening whistle, they outskated the team rated the best skating club in the National Hockey League and, starting 98 seconds into the game, they deposited the puck in the net behind Buffalo's shaky Roger Crozier.

The Sabres now lead the best-of-seven semifinal series 2 games to 1, while in the other semifinal, the Flyers grabbed a 2-0 advantage by beating the New York Islanders, 5-4, in Philadelphia.

Guy Lafleur collected his first Stanley Cup hat trick. His center, Peter Mahovlich, maligned in the Montreal newspapers of both languages, scored the first goal, set up the second and repeatedly dumped the Sabres on their backsides.

Ken Dryden stopped 27 Buffalo shots, dealing the Sabres only their second shutout of the season. He had considerable help from defenseman Don Awrey, who probably set a shot-blocking record. Awrey went down to deflect three drives on one Buffalo power play.

Buffalo did not manage a shot on goal for eight minutes, so fiercely did the Canadiens force the early play. Montreal tested Crozier nine times during that stretch, with Mahovlich scoring from the right-wing circle on an extra-man situation.

Crozier finally departed with 9:40 left in the game and Gerry Desjardins, his knee bruised in the series opener, yielded the last two scores by Lafleur, only 27 seconds apart.

The Philadelphia Flyers haven't lost for so long—nearly two months now—that they can be excused for thinking all they have to do to win is throw their sticks out on the ice.

Last night, they didn't even need the sticks.

Philadelphia beat the Islanders on an overtime goal by Bobby Clarke that Clarke admitted, went in off his skate and never touched his stick.

Knockout Leads To Mundine Retirement

BRISBANE, Australia, May 2 (UPI).—American James Marshall knocked out Commonwealth middleweight boxing champion Tony Mundine in the first round of a scheduled 12-rounder at the Festival Hall today. The Australian, due to defend his title against Carlos Marks of Trinidad in Sydney on May 30, announced his retirement after the defeat.

Mundine, who was knocked down by a right cross 12 seconds before the end of the first round, has had 58 fights, with six losses, five of them by knockout.

WHA Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Quebec 4, Minnesota 2 (Cloutier, Leclerc, Parizeau, Houle; Gambucci, Carlson, Nordique, win best-of-7 series, 4-2.
Houston 5, San Diego 4 (Sherritt 2, G. Howe, Larway, Preston; Plumb 2, Addouno, Laughton). Aeros win best-of-7 series, 4-0.

NHL Playoffs

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia 5, New York Islanders 4 (Clarke, Dornhoefer, Leach, Bladon, Barber; Parise 2, D. Potvin 2). Flyers lead best-of-7 series, 3-0.
Montreal 7, Buffalo 0 (LaFleur 3, Lambert, Mahovlich, Lemaire, Risebrough). Sabres lead best-of-7 series, 3-1.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 200 010 000—3 9 4
Milwaukee ..... 012 030 31x—17 17 2
Ruhle, Bare (2), Malowski (5) and Freehan; Brabers, Colburn (6) and Porter. W—Brabers (4-2). L—Bare (0-1). HR—Horton (6th), Yount (4th), Porter (2d).

Cleveland ..... 002 000 021—6 10 0
Boston ..... 321 010 00x—7 10 0
J. Perry, Kern (2), Eckersley (7), Briskey (8) and Ellis; Lee, Segui (9) and Montgomery. W—Lee (2-3). L—J. Perry (1-4). HR—Carbo (3d), Rice (3d), Ellis (1st).

Chicago ..... 000 010 000—1 6 2
Texas ..... 000 100 001—2 11 2
Knul, Gossage (8), Forster (9) and Dawnes; Wright, Foucault (8) and Sundberg. W—Foucault (2-0). L—Gossage (0-2). HR—Sundberg (2d).

Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 5 0
New York ..... 000 200 00x—2 7 2
Palmer, Jefferson (7) and Duncan; Hunter (2-2) and Munson. L—Palmer (1-2). HR—Munson (2d).

California ... 011 021 006 000 1—10 17 2
Kansas City 421 000 200 000 2—11 16 4
Figueroa, Dobson (1), M. Scott (4), Kirkwood (6), Penа (12) and Ezzo, Rodriguez (11); Briles, Puttin (4), Mingori (5), Bird (6) and Martinez. W—Bird (2-1). L—Penа (0-2). HR—Lahoud (2d), Solaita (15th).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 201 021 000—6 13 3
San Diego ..... 100 011 000—3 7 2
Forsch, Crawford (8) and Johnson; Jones, Foster (6), Frisella (8) and Kendler. W—Forsch (1-2). L—Jones (2-2). HR—Watson (6th).

New York ..... 002 000 000—2 7 1
Chicago ..... 101 101 01x—3 11 2
Tate, Anodaca (7) and Grote; Stone, Frailing (6), Willoughby (7), Knowles (7) and Swisher. W—Stone (4-0). L—Tate (4-1).



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SUNDAY:
PRIX GANAY

Coles Leads French Golf

VERSAILLES, May 2 (Reuters).—British Ryder Cup player Neil Coles, the first-round leader with a record-breaking 64, stayed in front with a second-round 71 in the French Open golf championship at La Boulie today. His below-par aggregate of 135 left him two strokes clear of another British Ryder Cup player, Brian Barnes, and Ireland's John O'Leary, both round in 69 today.

Connors Beats Nastase

HAMILTON, Bermuda, May 2 (Reuters).—American tennis star Jimmy Connors beat Romanian Ilie Nastase, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6, in an exhibition match here yesterday.

Art Buchwald

For Handguns

WASHINGTON—I have a lobbyist friend who works for the right of every American to own a handgun. His name is Luger and, despite what people say about handgun fanciers, he is not a nut. He does get a little excited, though, when anyone talks about regulating the sale of handguns and even tends to froth at the mouth. But it's all an act. Luger knows that if there were no attempts to pass handgun laws he wouldn't be paid $50,000 a year to kill the legislation.


Buchwald

The other day he said to me, "You always write the bad things about handguns. Why don't you write the good things as well? Why don't you give both sides of the story?"

"You're right," I said. "I think I should be more objective about gun control. What should I say?"

"You can think of something," he said.

* * *

"All right. Handguns are good because they're cheap. They cost less now than they did 10 years ago, and since there are more than 40 million of them you can get a used one for practically nothing. How's that?"

"You can do better," Luger said.

"The nice thing about handguns," I wrote down, "is that if their sale is forbidden in one state you can always go to another state to buy one. You can even send away for parts and assemble your own gun, which any kid could do."

Luger said, "Don't talk so much about how easy it is to get a handgun. Say something about why people should have a right to own one."

* * *

"I'm coming to that," I said. "Let's see now. If you have a fight in the family—your husband or your wife or your mother or father—a gun in the house can settle the argument once and for all."

"That's not very funny," Luger said.

"I wasn't trying to be," I said. "Without a gun in the house, some family fights could go on for days."

"I would prefer you didn't bring in the family when you talk about possession of handguns. What about if a stranger breaks into your house?"

"Right. It is very important to have a handgun if a stranger breaks into your house because you can shoot him if he doesn't shoot you first. The only way to be sure you can get the drop on him is to leave the gun out on the night table, loaded. The one thing wrong with this is that you might reach for it in your sleep and blow your toe off, or shoot your son who is sneaking in the house two hours after you told him to be home."

"It doesn't sound right," Luger said. "Talk about target shooting and how much pleasure it gives Americans."

I thought for a few moments and then started to write.

* * *

"Target practice with a good handgun is the most pleasurable sport in America. Hitting a tin can at 100 feet is a thrill that no one can ever forget. Shooting a rabbit or a squirrel with a pistol builds character and healthy bodies. How does that grab you?"

"I've seen better," he muttered. "Now what about the foul conspiracy to disarm Americans of their handguns so the Reds can take over the country?"

"Yoicks. I almost forgot about that. The real reason law enforcement people in this country are clamoring for controls is that they are working with the Commies, who are waiting for a good gun-control bill to be enforced. Once Americans lose their handguns the Soviets will make a drop on the United States and arrest everybody who can't defend himself."

"You make it sound stupid," Luger grumbled.

"I do not." I said petulantly. "I'm giving your side of it. Now I need an ending. I've got it! If American males have to give up their handguns, they'll lose their manhood. If we don't have handguns we'll all become a nation of eunuchs."

U.K. Study Sees Added Heart Risk For Users of Pill

LONDON, May 2 (UPI).—Taking oral contraceptives significantly increases the risk of heart disease among women over 40, a group of government-sponsored drug researchers said today.

They said the chances of suffering a fatal heart attack were further increased if over-40 pill-takers smoke heavily, have high blood pressure or are diabetics.

The report was published in the British Medical Journal by Dr. James Mann of Oxford University and Dr. William Inman of the Government Committee on Safety for Medicines.

Their study showed that the death rate for women aged 40-44 who take the pill is 54.7 per 100,000, compared with a "natural" rate of 11.7 for those who do not take oral contraceptives.

In the 30-39 age group, the death rate for pill takers is 5.4 per 100,000, as against 1.9 for nontakers, they said.

Little Michael Lord, 8, faith healer, evangelist and gospel singer. His younger brother, Eddie, 5, is following in his footsteps.

Little Michael: 'Out of Heaven Only 8 Years'

By Russel Chandler

LOS ANGELES—"Little Michael" Lord is 8 years old. He is a faith healer, evengelist and gospel singer, the son of a couple from Phenix City, Ala.

His kid brother, Eddie Arnold Lord, 5, is following in Little Michael's footsteps. He sang and "preached" about David and Goliath the other night at the Academy Cathedral in Los Angeles.

The family is known as the Famous Singing Lords. But Little Michael is obviously the drawing card.

His Message

"Jesus is the greatest present our world has ever had," Little Michael shouts into a hand microphone. "Jesus carried my sin and your sin with that cross to the place of the skull." He enunciates each word carefully, punching out as much volume as he can muster.

A chorus of "Amens" and "That's right" from the largely black audience follows.

The Rev. Doyle Hart, pastor of the cathedral, keeps up a steady patter, encouraging Michael: "Yeah. Uh, huh. Come on now. Preach! Hear it, hear it, hear it!"

Little Michael's sermon reaches a climax. He tells about seeing clouds in the sky that look like Jesus in a long white robe—a sure sign he is coming soon. He brushes his long blond hair from his eyes. "Friends, he is coming today or tomorrow, or the next day or the next. There may not be a 1976 or a 1977."

Little Michael began singing at church meetings when he was 2 and preaching when he was 4.

Call to Preach

"He used to gather the neighborhood kids together and preach to them under the shade trees," said the boy's father, the Rev. Michael Lord sr., who himself felt the call to preach when he was 7 years old.

For a while the senior Lord, who is an Assemblies of God minister, was in the real estate and insurance business. He gave that up when Little Michael's star began to rise. The family is now on the road most of the time.

His parents—and many other people—believe God speaks and heals through Little Michael.

During a service in Los Angeles, Mr. Hart and other ministers ordained Little Michael, laying on hands "to anoint him for his ministry." "Michael speaks with such authority," Mr. Hart said. "He knows the scriptures better than most evangelists."

However, in an interview, Little Michael was not able to name the four gospels. With coaching, he recited John III, 16, which begins: "For God so loved the world..."

An Apology

Later, his father apologized for Michael's apparent lack of familiarity with the Bible, saying that the boy had been up for only about 45 minutes (it was 1 p.m.).

"He's a night person," Mr. Lord explained.

Why do people like a child preacher?

"Because he's closer to God than we are," his father said.



"He's only been out of heaven 8 years," added his mother, Peggy Ann, who is known as "Little Mommie."

After the sermon comes the healing and altar call.

"There's a lady here with a lump on her left breast," Little Michael said solemnly.

Two women, one black and one white, stood up.

Two Women

With the microphone cord snaking behind him, he approached each and placed his hands on the appropriate place.

"Lord Jesus, heal!" he implored.

Trembling and jerking, the black woman, praising God, fell backward. She lay in the aisle for several minutes before regaining her composure and retaking her seat.

"Sister, try to walk without that cane," Michael told another woman, who, leaving her walker, hobbled down the aisle on the arm of a friend.

"She walks better now, doesn't she?" observed Little Michael.

A woman asked that her hearing be restored. Little Michael was too short to reach up and touch her ear. Someone got a chair. He stood on it and prayed for the woman. She said she could hear after he touched her.

Soon Mr. Hart was asking everyone to give a "praise offering" to the Lord family.

"They just came here by faith," he explained. "Five are staying in a motel. It costs to stay in Los Angeles. They're driving two cars and it costs to buy gas at 50, 60 cents a gallon. Give at least $3 unto the Lord... take Little Michael's hand as you go by for the offering."

One by one the congregation streamed by, some with checkbooks in hand. They slipped their offerings into a basket, touched the child and walked out of the cathedral.

Soon Little Michael, his brother and his parents left, too, climbing into the yellow van that took them 80,000 miles last year.

A sign on the side says "Little Michael Ministries." The next stop is Denver.

● *Los Angeles Times.*

PEOPLE: *Bottle of Bordeaux, 1929, Worth More Than Gin, 1972*

In the summer of 1972, Donald Moore rented an apartment in Memphis, Tenn., from English professor Yerger Clifton, who was spending the summer at Oxford. One night Moore threw a party—and ran out of drink. So he opened a bottle that Clifton had left behind. It was a bottle of Château Mouton Rothschild—1929. Clifton sued. Moore has been ordered to pay him $500—although Clifton says the bottle was worth $1,500. Moore had no idea of the value of the wine and had intended to repay Clifton with "a good bottle of gin."

* * *

The Rolling Stones are making a three-month tour of the Western Hemisphere starting next month and to kick it off the rock group gave a mini-concert Thursday in front of a Greenwich Village, N.Y., hotel on a flatbed truck. The tour will be the first in the United States for the group since 1972. They are also going to Mexico, Venezuela and Brazil.

* * *

A vice-president of Saks Fifth Avenue in New York was fined $15,000 this week and sentenced to a day of unsupervised probation for his part in a scheme to fix the prices of women's clothing. *Barrie Sommerfield had originally* pleaded not guilty to the charge but switched his plea in March to no contest. Saks, Bergdorf Goodman and Bonwit Teller were fined the maximum $50,000 each in February following corporate pleas of no contest to the price-fixing conspiracy charges.

* * *

King Hussein of Jordan entered Walter Reed Hospital Thursday for a three-day checkup. He is to receive an honorary doctorate from Florida State University in Tallahassee on Monday.

* * *

Arriving in Honolulu Thursday, Queen Elizabeth II became the first British monarch to have a Hawaiian holiday since the islands were discovered by Capt. James Cooke of the Royal Navy. For their first visit to the United States since 1959, she and Prince Philip were put up in the presidential suite of the Kahala Hilton. The royal couple arrived from the Commonwealth Conference in Jamaica and leave Saturday for state visits to Hong Kong and Japan. They had originally planned a rest stopover in Guam but decided against it because facilities there were overtaxed by Vietnamese refugees.

* * *

Two of the Levy quintuplets, both girls, have been removed from their incubators in a Cincinnati hospital. The other girl and the two boys will probably be in incubators for about two more weeks. They were born April 22.

* * *

BORN: A daughter to Princess Benedikte of Denmark and her husband Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein Berleburg in Copenhagen Friday. It was their thir child.


King Hussein
. . . honorary degre

* * *

Buying the first of a new serie of bicentennial savings bond President Gerald Ford sai Thursday that he had made hi wife, Betty, the beneficiary. "Sh expects to live a lot longer tha I." Ford bought the $200 bon shortly after his wife returne from the Bethesda Naval Medica Center where she had had one o her regular checkups. Rear Adm William Lukash, the President personal physician, said that a tests "were completely norma and there was no clinical evidenc of cancer recurrence." Mrs. For had surgery for breast cancer i September.

* * *

British actress Maggie Smith 40, was divorced from her acto husband Robert Stephens, 4 this week in London because o his adultery with an unname woman. They were married i 1967. The divorce was granted in the London court although Miss Smith was in New York starring in Noel Coward's "Pri vate Lives." The judge accepte a sworn statement from the ac tress attesting to the breakdow of the marriage.

* * *

Actor Dan Dailey, 59, paid $150 fine this week in a Cali fornia court for charge stemming from his arrest fo hitting an airlines attendant la month at San Francisco Inter national Airport. Dailey ha entered a plea of no contes Police said that he had bee arrested on charges of assau and battery and public intoxica tion after an airline attendan refused to allow him to board flight because he appeared t toxicated. Those charges we dropped—Dailey was fined fo disturbing the peace.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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